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Address by Horace Greeley at Akron, Ohio, July 4,

Upon the Occasion of the Dedication of the Universalist College.

Human Conceptions of God as They Affect the Moral Education of Our Race.

To the piercing gaze of the astronomer, the universe is revealed as an innumerable multitude of orbs or globes circling through a practical infinity of space. These globes being opaque and of such consistency that one is necessarily excluded from points occupied by any other, he distinguishes their substance from the surrounding void as matter, without meaning to affirm the absolute non-existence of matter in any portion of space. Unable to conceive either that the heavens are veritably boundless, or what can exist outside of them if they have visible limits, he confesses that his apprehension is finite, and that there are doubtless far more worlds without than within the range of his most powerful telescope. Unable to see how the universe can have had a beginning, he is equally unable to conceive of it as having existed from all eternity. That it certainly has not always existed substantially as it now is, the little he can gather of its history abundantly demonstrates. Though our solar system may be comparatively modern, and though our planet is doubtless younger than the sun around which it revolves, science demonstrates not only its vast antiquity, but the fact that it has undergone signal mutations, and was long uninhabited and incapable of supporting animal life. By many concurrent and irresistible testimonies, we are well assured that the firm earth whereon we tread was long a wandering crowd of heated vapor—possibly resembling in substance if not in form a modern comet; that this formless mass, whirling through space, but kept within an orbit not unlike its present by the sun's attraction, gradually cooled, and contracted, hardening into rock at its surface, until it had slowly assumed nearly the shape it still wears. Still heated by internal fires which have since receded farther from its surface, it generated clouds of vapor, which ascending to a colder region skyward, were there congealed into rain, which profusely, persistently fell, washing and scouring the surface of the rocks, and triturating them against each other until their faces were ground into dust, which now forms the mineral portion of the soil. Heat and light freely imparted from the sun, blending with moisture and earth, at length produced vegetation; this was followed in time by simpler and then by more complex forms of animal life, until at length man appeared, "the roof and crown of things" material and telluric, the being infinite in faculty, the master and lord of this visible world.

Such, as I read them, are the rude outlines of the mode in which all whereof we have knowledge came to pass; and the question at once arises: What and whence their impulse? or was none needed? Did the blind, inert, unconscious, soulless matter which was once all fog, then hardened in rock, gradually shape itself into living organisms, ascending step by step from lower to higher, until it became at length Cæzar, Charlemagne, Shakspeare, Goethe, Byron, Napoleon?

There are those who talk sonorously, stridently of law—of the law of development or progress—as though they had found in a word a key which unlocks all the mysteries of creation. But I am not silenced by a word; I demand its meaning, and then seek to determine how far that meaning bridges the gulf which the word was invoked to overleap. To my apprehension, law is the dictate of an intelligent will, or it is nothing. That it should please the Author of all things to make each material body to attract every other in a ratio proportioned to their relative weight and with an intensity corresponding to their distance from each other, I readily comprehend; that such attraction should inhere in and be inseparable from matter as an unprompted impulse, an inevitable property, I can not conceive. To my apprehension, gravitation, magnetic attraction, electricity, &c., are properties of matter which in themselves afford proof of creative purposes, of omnipotent design. In short, whatever demonstrates the presence of law in nature attests the being and power of God.

Three diverse hypotheses exhaust all the possible explanations of the goodly framework of energies and activities, of uses and beauties, whereby we are consciously surrounded. They are:

1. The Atheist, which affirms the eternity of matter, and the evolution of all things therefrom by the blind, unknowing action and reaction of substances upon each other, uninfluenced by any conscious existence outside of themselves.

2. The Pantheist, which affirms a kind of God, but so blends and confounds him with the material universe as to make him its consequence rather than its cause—a resultant of forces which He did not create, which he cannot modify, and of whose very existence He has no real perception.

3. The Theist, which affirms God as the necessary, vital, intelligent author of all things, as truly, distinctly conscious as any being is or can be, directing, guiding, supervising, governing everywhere and always, so that nothing escapes His notice, and no one can thwart His purpose or successfully defy His power.

Now, I do not invite you to the consideration of metaphysical subtleties. I have neither taste for their discussion nor aptness in their elucidation. I profess not to know far wherein God has His being. I know that we never can—at least in this stage of existence—"find out the Almighty to perfection." If there be those who find any satisfaction in arguing that He is or is not properly characterized as a person, I leave them to enjoy that satisfaction without contest or cavil on my part. All that is most essential to my faith is an assurance that God sees, and hears, and feels, and knows, at least as truly, as doubtless far more clearly than any other being. Above all, I affirm that He is possessed of a love of justice, higher, doubtless, but answering to what in man is conscience, which impels Him to hate sin and love righteousness, and that our deeds and lives are acceptable or abhorrent in His sight as we obey or defy that Divinest, all-comprehending precept, which reads: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

This that can be affirmed of any Pantheistic conception of God, any more than of blank Atheism, and unable to realize. For the mere assertion that God is necessarily everywhere present, everywhere active, is not Pantheism. Ancient seers and usages felt this as deeply, asserted it as sharply, as any Spinoza or Hegel. "Whither shall I go from Thy spirit?" asks reverent David, "or whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend up into Heaven, Thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, Thou art there," &c.

Pope paraphrases and versifies this, in affirming that the Divine energy

"Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees,
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
* * * * *
To Him, no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, connects, and equals all."

Not so much in what it affirms as in what it precludes, or by plain implication denies, does Pantheism deprive us of Our Father, and, in making God everything, reduce him intellectually and morally to nothing. "Alike to me are fame and shame," says the Brahma of Emerson; not so the Lord God of Israel.

Let me not fall into the very error I would condemn, but remember that all definition is, in a sense, limitation, and respect the warnings that "we have no difficulty in coming near to God unless we attempt to define Him." We know nothing of the mode of His existence, and can know nothing unless it shall please Him to reveal it. Our aim is not to define, but to repel definitions which virtually divest Him of all practical, intelligent direction and control of His universe—of all moral government of His rational creatures. What we affirm is that God is more than a blind, creative energy, an inexplorable fate, a vitalizing fructifying principle. He is the conscious, loving author and governor of all things. We revere in Him not merely justice, but compassion also—a spirit that can pity our infirmities even while inflexibly punishing our sins. Wisdom as well as piety was evinced by David when, being required to choose to receive his punishment at the hand of either God or of man, he said: "Let me fall now into the hand of the Lord, for very great are His mercies; but let me not fall into the hand of man." So that wondrous legend of Jonah, wafted down for our instruction and comfort from we know not how gray an antiquity, wherein the prophet sits mourning for his gourd that had withered, as also for his falsified prophecy that the great city should expiate its sins by utter destruction, until God so forcibly remonstrates with him: "*Thou* wouldst have spared the gourd, which came up in a night and perished in a night; and shall I not spare great Nineveh, wherein are more than six score thousand persons who know not their right hand from their left, and also much cattle?" How could we give up such precious glimpses of what I may call the relenting or tender phase of the Divine nature—that which differences it from the towering glacier and the adamantine rock, and shows that our kindlier human impulses are but shadows of emotions far nobler, purer, higher, which were from the beginning and shall endure when time shall be no more?

This, then, is my thought: To the moral education and development of our race, a vivid conception of God's active presence, and a conscious, intelligent interest in human affairs, is indispensible. It was such a conception which made the Hebrews a peculiar people—nay, in spite of their conspicuous faults, a great people. Their invincible vitality, their distinctive, unconquerable homogeneity, against which so many tyrant persecutors have hurled themselves in vain, would have been melted away in the course of any two of the last twenty-five centuries, had theirs been a Pantheistic conception of God. Their survival as a people, though long divested of a country, and even of a chief, is a striking proof of the conservative force that inheres in the idea of a God to whom those who will may draw practically, consciously nearer than are those who know Him not, though these, too, are subjects of his care.

The bloodless speculation which vaunts itself philosophy and enlightment, has rarified the ether wherein it works, until "the undevout astronomer" alone can tell what it believes or aims to teach with regard to our theme. But, whatever else may be affirmed or denied thereof, it can hardly be doubted that the general drift of this speculation is toward a weakened sense of moral responsibility. It inspires no such horror of sin or dread of divinely decreed and administered retribution as do the canons of ancient faith. "Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the children of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season," becomes absurd self-sacrifice in the contemplation of a philosophy which precludes all retribution which is not the necessary consequence of violating beneficent laws—in whose regard punishment is but another phase of gravitation. In such a philosophy, self-denial finds no aliment, conscience no spur, and the love and practice of virtue no safeguard in that "fearful looking for of judgment" which pursues and overtakes the transgressor.

In the education of the intellect, mankind have made great strides since the birth of this century. Whether we regard the number taught or the knowledge imparted, the progress made has been marvelous. Science and literature alike rejoice in augmented treasures which they offer with open hand to all. But there is no corresponding progress in our average moral culture; nay, the number of those who blend the knowledge of a Humboldt with the ethics of Dick Turpin or Jonathan Wild would seem to be rapidly increasing. That one is master of many sciences and many tongues affords no trustworthy assurance that he may not at any moment stand forth an Aaron Burr in lack of principle, and a Ruloff in revolting, hideous crime.

Hence the higher education of our day—most wisely in purpose, if not always in methods—essays to base its institutes and processes on religion, and to ground the character it seeks to form on the firm foundations of Christianity and love. It realizes that the youth is but half educated at best whose intellect is developed and instructed while his moral sense remains dormant, his conscience asleep if not perverted. They are eminently right who hold the soul by far the better part of man's immaterial nature, whose health and training are far more essential than the due unfolding and nurture of his mind. In highly educated beasts, the world already abounds, while it has never yet been amply blessed with devoted, reverent, saintly, loving men. To develop rare intellectual abilities is far less difficult and less useful than to persuade their possessor to consecrate those powers intently to the highest good of his fellow men.

This, then, I apprehend, is the proper work of the college: To appreciate, and measure, and undistrustfully accept and commend the gigantic strides which physical science is making in our day, yet be not swept away by them; to lend an attentive and unprejudiced ear to the bold speculations of our Darwins and Huxleys, wherein they seem almost to lay a confident finger on the very heart of the great mystery of life, without fear that they will ever evict God from His universe or restrict Him to some obscure corner thereof; to welcome all that is true and beneficent in the impetuous currents of modern thought, but not exaggerate the breadth or depth, nor accept their direction as authoritative and final; to proffer a genial and gracious hospitality to whatever is nobly new, yet hold fast and from time to time assert the grand old truths that are grounded in the nature of man and his relations to the universe, in the firm assurance that no discovery in science, no advance in human knowledge can ever invalidate or ever belittle the Golden Rule, and no conclusion of philosophy ever equal in importance that simple affirmation of the untaught Judean peasant, who long ago perceived and proclaimed that God is Love.

Adam Adler fell down an air shaft at the coal bank of Kimberly, Forker & Co., near Sharon, a few days ago, and was instatly killed.

THE ONARGA FIEND.

The Hellish Murder of His Son.

Horrible Details of the Unnatural Crime.

[From the Peoria (Illinois) Review, July 6.]

A few days ago we gave a brief statement of a brutal murder near Onarga, in this State, in which a father killed his own son. The prominent actor in this dreadful tragedy was named Martin Mera, an Irishman by birth, about forty-four years of age, five feet eight inches in height, thick set and muscular, with a forbidding countenance, a restless, impatient eye, and a deep, guttural voice. He owned a place containing eighty acres, about two and a half miles from Onarga, in Iroquois county. His house showed a considerabl degree of refinement, and the number of books and papers indicated that its owner was a person of considerable intelligence. He was known among his agents as honest, a prompt paymaster and a hard working man. But he had a dreadful temper, and when under its influence would whip his horses unmercifully, cut out the eyes of his hogs, and indulge in other acts of brutal and fiendish passion. His family consisted of his wife, an intelligent lady, aged about forty, six children, the eldest fourteen years and the youngest about twenty days. The oldest boy was named Martin, and he was eleven years of age.

On the 15th of June Mera came to Gilman and posted two written notices stating that his boy had ran away from home, and offering a reward for his return. He stated jocosely that he did not know why the lad should leave, as he had always treated him well. A few days after some of the neighbors began to suspect that something was wrong, and on the 30th Messrs. McCourtie and G. R. Winters, of Onarga, and others, swore out a warrant and started for Mera's house. On their way they stopped at a school which Mera's oldest daughter was attending, and questioned her. On promising to protect her, she said her father had beaten her brother, and after beating him had put him on the stove, and she had never seen him since, but believed he was dead.

Armed with these facts the party arrested Mera. He was perfectly calm, and insisted that his boy had run away.

He was released and eight men watched the house in hopes that he would visit the grave and give them a clue to the body, but he did not do this. The next day he was taken to Onarga on a warrant for murder and a large party went out to look for the body of the murdered boy. The search was continued all day without success, but finally, late in the afternoon, Mr. John Barnes, of Gilman, found near the hedge south of the house a piece of clay subsoil that had been cut out with a spade. A stick was forced into the ground about three feet, and on being drawn out it smelled of decayed matter. The ground was removed and the body of the boy Martin was found buried four feet eight inches deep. He was enveloped in a sheet neatly pinned about the body, and he had on his shirt, pants and cap, the latter pulled over his eyes. The body was very much decomposed, but the feet gave evidence of being burnt.

The news quickly spread, and McCortie went to town to see Mera. On his approach Mera was saying to the crowd: "If I've killed the boy, why don't they find the body?"

McCourtie responded: "Martin, they have found the body, and you must submit to these handcuffs."

"Where did you find it, Mac.?"

"Close by the hedge in the garden."

"Have mercy on me, Mac.?"

"How can you ask for mercy, never having shown it while your boy plead for it? No, sir, do not ask me for mercy."

"I did, Mac., I did whip him to death," said Mera.

The excitement in Onarga was intense, and a large crowd gathered expressing their determination to lynch the prisoner. During this time Mera seemed perfectly cool, and even expressed his regrets that he did not do the work more thoroughly. He was finally put in a wagon and removed to Wateska, the county seat, where he was lodged in jail. This was last Saturday. On Sunday the Coroner impannelled a jury and held an inquest. The facts of finding the body were given as above.

The testimony of the boy's mother and sister we clip from the Gilman *Star*:

Mary Mera, the wife and mother, appeared in Court with a child two weeks old. Mrs. Mera, notwithstanding a bursting heart, told the tale of horror calmly: "I live two and a half miles from Onarga; Martin Mera is my husband; have resided there six years; Martin treated his children kindly at times; he has not whipped much lately; he whipped our boy, Martin, on Tuesday night two weeks ago last Tuesday; he whipped him very hard; I did not see him; my babe was born on that day; did not hear blows, but heard the child's cries; they were in the kitchen; I was in my bedroom; the parlor is between the two; I heard the child cry; 'Yes, sir! Yes, sir! No, sir!' the whipping continued some time; my husband would ask him, 'Will you work?' The child did not scream; I do not know what time the child went to bed; Mera got up between 4 and 5; I was under the influence of some powders, and did not awaken until breakfast was over; did not sleep during the night much; the little girl came in and asked me if I wanted breakfast; I told her I did not want breakfast; did not hear any disturbance; about 10 o'clock the child came into the bed room, followed by his father; his father was whipping him; he whipped him very hard with a horse whip, a black snake, about one and one-half inches at the butt; did see him strike him a great many times; all I saw of the whipping was in my bed room; he did not strike him with the butt end of the whip; the lash was broken off so as to leave the whip only about a yard long; he dodged around the room so as to avoid the blows, promising to work and asking for mercy; he did not hold the child; the child went around and around the room, and my husband gave him some very hard blows; the child plead: 'Don't whip me, father! don't whip me, and I will work! Please, don't! Oh! don't whip me, father, and I will work.' He was naked when he came into my room; his father made him take off his cloths, take off everything; the boy had just come in from the field; his face was swollen from the whipping he received the night before; he was not crying when he came into the room; his father whipped him very hard for ten or fifteen minutes, the boy all the time begging for mercy, and promising to work; his father at last stopped, when he told the child to put on his shirt; the child made an effort and failed; his father again ordered him to put on his shirt, when he said: 'I can't see it! I can't see it!' 'You can't see it?' 'No, father, I can't see you, father; I can't see you, father!' and fell dying; my husband said, 'Have I killed him?' and I said, 'Yes, you have; you have finished him; he then took him in his arms and bathed him with whisky, and tried to get him to drink some; he tried to pour some down him; he then threw some liquor over him, and tried to revive him, and, having failed, cried: 'Have I kil'd him, have I killed him?' He rubbed him with spirits half an hour; the child raised his hands once, and moved his lips, and it was over. His last words were, "I can't see, I can't see." He then pushed the body under my bed, where it remained until a little before midnight. After night Mera went out often, staying for a short time, and then would return. He took the body out at the front door. He said he would give his right arm and leg rather than it had happened. He would suffer any torture to have him back again. He generally treats his family well; he is a good provider. The only trouble was the boy would tell lies. He would tell the boy to tell the truth and mind his lessons. He is a very high-tempered man, and never knows when to stop. If I was on my feet I could have saved my boy, but my babe was only one day old; I was on my bed. He has not always treated me well; he gave me a crack aside the head one or two times. I did want to leave him some time since, but he promised better, and we got along very well afterward. He had some trouble with his neighbors, but never spoke bad of them. My brother came to see me once, and my husband drove him off. The first day I was up I went to look for the grave. I told Martin I had been out to look for the grave. He asked: 'Did you find it?' I told him 'No.' I don't think you could,' was his reply. When the men came out to search for the body I denied it for my own and the children's sakes. I knew that Martin was a passionate man, and that our lives were in danger. He told me not to tell of what had happened, and he said: 'This is a bad job,' and then said: 'It was too bad.' The children were not afraid of him except when he was whipping some of them; I was afraid of him at times; he is a very passionate man, and when he was kind he was extra kind; when the men took him away he said: 'This is a bad job, this is a terrible thing;' I did not say a word while the whipping was going on; I looked at him, as much as to say, you have done enough, but I did not speak as I knew he would be more angry; he was not under the influence of liquor at the time he killed the boy; he has whipped the girls a number of times with a horsewhip; he went for a neighboring woman; on Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, I was taken sick; the woman came and he took her back after dinner; the boy was healthy; never heard him complain unless it was of the headache; he would have been eleven years old on the 17th of June; his shirt was bloody, but do not know where it came from; it did not come from his mouth; his face was swollen in the morning; suppose it was from the whipping the night before; I do not know where the whip is; he was in his right mind; he never acted singularly; he is a man of good, sound sense, steady, and adapted to money making."

Little Maggie, about seven years old, said: "Father whipped brother with a whip; he put brother on the stove; he laid him down; he cried when he was put on the stove; there was fire in the stove; he laid him down on his back on the hot stove; brother tried to get away; his clothes were all off; father made him take them off himself; father hit brother on the back and head; he hit him lots of times; he threw them in the shed; he then walked in and stood up by the side of the wall; he then whipped him and took him into mother's room; I never saw him more; I don't know what was done with him; father told me not to say anything about it or he would punish me; I loved my brother; father whipped me sometimes with a whip."

Sarah Mera is a very modest appearing girl, of about fourteen years of age. She swore: "I always have lived at home; father treated me well at times and sometimes not; he has punished me two or three times; the last time in December last; he did threaten me four weeks ago; I did work around the stable, helping father; did housework; about a year and a half ago he whipped me very hard with a horsewhip; not the same whip he used on brother; he whipped me very hard in December because I had been at a neighbor's and stayed an hour; he often threatened to whip me if I did not do the chores; on Tuesday (two weeks last Tuesday) he brought brother in and said he had not worked, and whipped him and knocked him down twice; father continued to whip him and said he would whip him until he could not stand up; he 'would whip the life out of him;' two or three times he would say this, and brother would plead with father: "Father, don't whip me any more—oh! don't whip me any more;" he was a good boy, and I liked him; brother went to bed about ten o'clock; he said he did not know why father had whipped him so; he never told stories only when father made him; father would say that if he did not own up that he had done so and so he would whip him, and to avoid it brother would own to things he never did; on Wednesday I got up and got breakfast ready; father rose when breakfast was ready, and brother got up, but felt so badly that he went back to bed again; father made him get up and go out and feed the stock, and when he came back father whipped him and sent him to the field; he went for him and brought him in; made him take off his clothing and then commenced whipping him; he then picked him up and laid him on the stove; the stove was hot enough to heat an iron; I was baking biscuit; father put him on the stove twice, brother pleading all the while, "Father, don't burn me, don't burn me:" he screamed very loud, and the skin stuck to the stove; his skin came off from his back and his feet, and it stuck to the stove, it smelled so I opened the door, and father immediately shut it; while brother was pleading, father said he would burn him until he would work; he has whipped me very hard, and has said he would punish me until I could not stand up; I have a mark on my arm where he struck me last December with a horse-whip: it cut through the flesh, and was sore two weeks; I have seen him strike mother with his fist and blacken her face; saw him strike her a number of times; don't know how many; mother told me always to do what father liked, and we always tried; he whipped brother a number of times with the butt end of a horsewhip on the head; he knocked him down three or four times; the flesh from his back and feet stuck to the stove; he whipped him afterward; I never saw my brother since he went into the bed-room; I did tell a lady that I never expected to see my brother again; that he had not run away, because he could not; I was not going to tell, because father had whipped me very hard, and I was afraid of him; mother was going to leave one time; I do not know what the trouble was; she shows marks where father whipped her; he took brother in his arms and put him on the stove and held him two or three minutes."

Petroleum in Germany.

It seems that the petroleum industry in Germany is on the increase. With regard to the deposits in Hanover, it is said that the borings in the neighborhood of Heide had for their object the determination of the extent of a layer of chalk occurring at the depth of about 120 to 130 feet, and saturated with petroleum. In former years this chalk had been investigated to a depth of nearly 400 feet, the first 150 feet were found to be extremely rich in petroleum, and the rest yielding various amounts. The insufficiency of apparatus did not allow the engineer to go deeper, but at 400 feet almost pure petroleum was met. The projectors now intend to start a company with sufficient capital. Houses and buildings have been commenced. The bore is to be of the diameter of 16½ inches, and to go down to a depth of 1,000 feet. The petroleum chalk, which it is intended to mine by means of a shaft, will be worked into cement after extracting from it all the oil.

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

THIRD PAPER.

BY A PRACTICAL AERONAUT.

Cursory Glance at the Science—Is It Practical?—Means to be Employed in Vitalizing It.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The discovery of the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolphier has come down to us without material change. Various devices for navigating the air have been suggested, and many of them tried, but for the most part novelty in mechanical construction and the application of motors must be regarded as failures. Yet the student has by these means been furnished with a fair knowledge of the principles in mechanics and the laws of science by which he must be governed when putting his views to practical test. The plane of air in which a balloon moves presents nothing materially different in sight or sound from that which is seen or heard when a horizontal line at the same altitude is measured by the eye from a mountain top; but to leap off into this space, confident of being able to pass through it, to make the smooth and majestic pace that is made by the air currents when in their unruffled condition, or to combat with them when they are aroused to fury, requires the service of appliances which can only be furnished in strict conformity with the forces embraced in hydrostatics, pneumatics, meteorology, natural philosophy, and the varied phases of atmospheric phenomena. And we are not wholly without a guide in all of these things. The field has been so far explored as to present us with every advantage that can be obtained from the use of the most essential means to be employed; and the failures heretofore were but the lessons required to be learned before full development could ensue—steps rudimentary to the grand, final triumphal march.

The problem of aerostatism is, in my view, fraught with greater interest than any other scientific and mechanical subject of the age. That it is a grand and important one, deserving greater attention from the leading minds of the world than it has yet received, cannot be disputed, when we consider what has been accomplished in steam and electricity, and are willing to concede unlimited power to the various natural means which the Creator has given us for our use and benefit. As a field for scientific experiment it embraces greater interest than any other, possessing, as it does, the double attraction of affording the widest scope for the exercise of mechanical ingenuity and the gratification of those senses which are intoxicated by the grand and wonderful in nature. Every one who has pondered upon the immensity of space, been amazed and lost in the thought of the power underlying creation, and become perplexed over the scope and subtility of the agencies at work from the mountain tops to the depth of the valleys, from the distant planets to the center of the earth—have admired that order and grandeur in nature exhibited by the moon and stars in illuminating the heavens at midnight, or the action of the morning sun in moving back the vail of darkness causing earth and sea to bound with joy under the influence of its invigorating rays. But what are such emotions compared with those caused by being above the storm, with the lightning rushing in chaotic revel at your feet in thunders loud and long, through a seething, rolling, foaming mass of cloud below—while above and around you all is calm, the sun undimmed, with beautiful tints in the distant ocean of space, and no turmoil or blemish in contrast with the scene below.

That artificial means of flying were thought of at an early period of the world is evident from the fact that we find in history, in ancient architecture, and in various novel and ornamental devices, descriptions and representations of the idea. Indeed there are a few instances recorded in which the most absurd and impracticable means were used for the purpose, showing a faith in the miraculous, and an ignorance of mechanical effects which would to-day be regarded as evidence of lunacy. Among these may be noticed the occult pigeon claimed to have been made by Archytas, a philosopher who lived several centuries before the era of Christianity; and the machine invented by a Portuguese friar, in 1709, which was to blow itself along by means of bellows and elevate itself by magnets supended from its mast-heads.

The French have been pre-eminently enthusiastic upon the subject of aerial navigation, devoting much time and spending large sums of money in the effort to perfect it, but failing both for want of a complete knowledge of the principles to be employed and the characteristic volatile and effervescent nature of that people, which prevents them from continued and persistent application. It has been with them a national study to some extent more than with any other people. They were not only the discoverers of the balloon as a machine for the purpose, but the first to send up animals, following this by ascending themselves. The discovery was made in 1782, and during the two or three years following the first ascents were made from Paris by M. Pilatre de Rozier, Marquis d'Arlandes, M. Giroud de Vilette, and others. About the same time, Dr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, made some aerostatic experiments which resulted in the sending up of a human being several hundred feet in a hydrogen machine, soon after which hydrogen gas was generally used for the purpose instead of heated air. Mr. Green, of London, and Mr. Wise, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, were the most noted and successful aeronauts for some years up to about the year 1848, though both of them had been preceded by others, Mr. Wise in this country by Blanchard, Robertson, Gilleo and Durant.

Concerning the practicability of making the air a navigable element, there has been but one opinion among experienced aeronauts for some years. A science which has struggled so long for success must have something more in it than mere visionary schemes. Indeed it might already be called a success if that degree of importance could be given to its present condition of advancement as has been awarded to many other sciences even before they had reached so great a stage of perfection. And we find men who are advanced in mechanism, who cannot be made to doubt the ultimate and preponderate success of this science. Could all such men be enlisted to give the work yet to be done their substantial aid, it would not be many years before air-ship lines, air-ship bonds, air-ship properties in general, would assume as much importance in financial circles, and have as much influence on our commerce as now the case with railroad affairs. Many of us have practical knowledge of the difficulties which attended the perfection of telegraphing, from the single fault of imperfect insulation, and how telegraph stock went begging, and both men who had been led to believe in its general use and those who engaged in its construction became disheartened and poverty laden because of it. But the spirit of the age demanded its use. The time had arrived when the wheels of commerce and the press could move no longer without it. A new world, a new creation, as it were, pushed aside fear, prejudice and inutility, and asserted its independence through electric lips on both continents. A similar epoch has again arrived, not perhaps to quite the extent which Bishop Wilkins prophecied when he remarked, "It will be as common for a man hereafter to call for his wings when about to make a journey as it is now to call for his boots and spurs, but the affairs of men seem to have reached a point where it is demanded they shall not be governed by the law of gravitation in so much as pertains to their welfare. They want "speed, comfort and safety," from every point to every other point in the land, without the details, perplexities and uncertainties attending railroad communication. And they want a means to check the enormous monopolies which are fast absorbing the wealth of the country and building up a king dom of their own in our midst.

There is no reason why propelling and guiding force cannot be successfully applied to an aerostat. [And the principal that a balloon must be a buoyant self-sustaining body, is just as immutable as that a ship must be made to float on the water.] No reason why ascending and alighting depots cannot be so constructed, that with the assistance of guide-lines and and other appliances, certainty of action will be insured. No reason why the motive power and wear and tear of such a machine should be half as expensive as that applied to locomotives or steamboats, to say nothing of the absence of the expense of tunnels, cuts, bridges and roadways. No reason why shooting along over the earth, and occasionally over storms, should occasion collisions, explosions and shipwrecks!

Many people versed in the sciences, and some who are familiar with the construction of aerial machines contend that it will require so much power to move a balloon through the air that it is not practical to construct a machine large enough for anything more than experimental purposes, on account of the necessity of overburdening it with apparatus. The writer of this article has propelled a balloon, containing 90,000 feet of gas and carrying 1,000 pounds of ballast, at the rate of two miles per hour faster than the wind with which it moved, by the use of an ordinary palm-leaf fan, and retarded its speed at about the same rate by the same means. Indeed it will be found that a properly constructed apparatus can be projected through the air with less than one-half the power necessary to move a relative weight and body through water. Great forward motion can be attained by ascending and descending alone, when the machine is so constructed as to slide up or down upon the air. When motion is applied the propulsive friction is attained.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Statistics of the Trade—Consumption in the United States.

In a pamphlet just published by L. Bouchereau, of Louisiana, some interesting statistics are given concerning the sugar and molasses trade of the United States, and of the annual consumption of these products. The figures are for 1870, and do not include the Pacific coast. The direct importations of foreign sugars amounted as follows, in tons of 2,240 pounds each: New York, 253,634; Boston, 64,024; Philadelphia, 50,578; Baltimore, 67,303; New Orleans, 12,628; other ports, 20,797; total amount, 468,957 tons. The stock on hand in all parts at the beginning of the year was 81,604, making a total of 550,561. The shipments from the United States were 9,029; the amount on hand at the end of the year 57,640, making the total consumption of foreign sugar for the year 1870 483,892 tons, an increase over the consumption of 1869 of 35,993 tons. Adding to the total amount of foreign the 46,800 tons of domestic sugar consumed the same year, this being the amount of the crop of Texas and Louisiana for 1869-70, which was sold in 1870, and we have the grand total of 530,692 tons as the amount of sugar consumed in the country in 1870, an increase of 37,793 tons over the consumption in 1869, and the largest amount consumed in any one year of our history. In addition to the consumption of cane sugar is that of maple, which is considerable in some parts of the country, the estimated amount being 23,000 tons.

The consumption of molasses for the last ten years has been as follows:

	Gallons.	Gallons. Foreign.
1870	49,323,171	42,728,171
1869	54,361,092	47,961,092
1868	55,957,969	52,587,969
1867	49,776,464	46,776,465
1866	45,140,110	43,840,110
1865	35,185,038	34,335,038
1864	32,410,325	23,582,325
1863	37,569,088	26,569,088
1862	62,668,400	25,650,400
1861	40,191,556	20,383,556

The demand for molasses for distilling for the past year or two has been steadily diminishing, distillers supplying their lessened wants by purchase of sugar-house molasses and grain, at the low prices that have been ruling. Cuba molasses is almost wholly bought by refiners and distillers, and the fine grades of Porto Rico and the English Islands by the grocery trade, New Orleans molasses and sugar house syrups superseding to a very great extent the consumption of medium and low grades of foreign for domestic use.

Add to the figures for 1870 the probable amount of sorgo and maple molasses, and it is believed the amount will be nearly or quite 100,000,000 gallons.

The Labor Question in England.

A London correspondent writes: "The state of the labor question has become decidedly more threatening in the last few weeks than it has been now for many years. There are several great strikes on foot, of which those of the engineers in Newcastle and other northern towns and of the colliers in South Wales are the most serious. The engineers had not had a strike of any consequence since 1851-2, and we had begun to think such a catastrophe impossible with them; while even in the Welsh collieries we had hoped that the principle of arbitration had taken hold. The nine hours' movement is the cause of the Northern strike, in which the men will be thoroughly beaten, I expect. In Wales, a rise in wages is asked, which I am inclined to think they are entitled to, on a comparison between the rates paid there and in England. But, whatever the result may be, it can only be disastrous for both sides, and it is exceedingly disheartening to see the wheels slipping back in this way. I fear these strikes are only surface indications of a strong reaction on the part of the work-people against the conciliatory policy of the last few years."

RAILROAD HORRORS.

Another Case of Criminal Negligence.

A Train Runs Into an Open Switch and is Precipitated Down an Embankment—Five Persons Killed and Thirty Injured—One Man Roasted Alive Under the Engine—Distressing and Fatal Calamity at Norristown, Pa.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—At about ten or fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock A. M. the 5:45 train from New York and the 8:05 train from Newark, sighted each other then dashing along at full speed. No whistles were blown, and, without any diminution in impetus, approached the switch at Brill's farm, which the railroad runs through. A gravel train had last been switched off there and the switch had not been replaced, and the trains meeting each other immediately at the junction, the New York train ran off the up track onto the down track and hit right into its *vis-a-vis*, and jumping from the tracks landed down the embankment into a ditch, dragging with it three of the foremost cars. The smoking car of the down train was thrown upon the tender of the engine and the first passenger car behind telescoped into it for fully fifteen feet. In a few moments subsequent to the calamity the terrible fact be came apparent that the cars and engine gine were on fire. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped everything within reach. The greatest alarm and terror prevailed among the passengers. The ladies screamed and the men became frightened, and terror stricken and rushed to the doors, while others threw baskets, bundles, &c., and in some cases small children from the windows. The terror thus created was augmented by the report that scores of human beings were in the burning carriages unable to effect their escape. The fire alarm was rung and the firemen were on the scene promptly to extinguish the flames. The scene of the disaster is a fearful sight. For 150 feet the tracks are lined with the debris of the destroyed cars. Two engines and a hundred men are working, clearing away the rubbish. Hundreds of people are congregating at the scene. One man jumped out of a window at the moment the accident occurred, and thus saved himself. All the killed were employees of the road. Search is now being made for more bodies. The distance from Newark to the scene of the disaster is one mile and a half. The general impression was that the accident was the result of criminal negligence on the part of employees of the road. All travel is suspended on the road.

The following is a list of the killed: Geo. Hill, engineer, was roasted alive under the engine; Frank Kirnman, engineer, horribly mangled, and died in ten minutes; Daniel White, brakeman and M. M. McMainus, fireman on the up train. Geo. Barks, engineer, is missing and supposed to be buried under the demolished locomotive. The number of passengers injured cannot be less than thirty. F. Rands, of New Haven, and Frank Adams, are the only ones supposed to be fatally injured.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Five persons were killed and fifteen wounded in the Newark railroad disaster yesterday. William Thompson, the brakeman, who left the switch misplaced, and caused the accident, was arrested last night and lodged in the Newark city prison. He has been in the employ of the company nine years, and was always thought to be a most trustworthy man. The railroad company loses $100,000 by the accident, which is the first of any importance that ever occurred between Newark and this city. Frank Kerman, engineer, who was killed, seems to have enacted the heroic part. Just before he died he said to a friend: "I do not expect to live. I did all I could to stop the train, and feel satisfied. I felt sure I could have saved myself by jumping in the ditch, but hoped to save my engine and train, and hang on."

The following is a description of the accident by an eye witness: In a marshy field on the side of the track just on the edge of the woods, not four feet from the track Theodore Wilson and George Jasons were mowing, and the terrible scene was enacted almost over their heads, they being with two exceptions the only eyewitnesses of it. Wilson says he was mowing with his back turned when he heard the Plainfield whistle furiously, and turning saw her approaching the switch, the Aurora being then distant about one hundred yards toward the river. Suddenly I saw pieces of wood fly out of the tender of the Plainfield, and then the engine itself began bouncing over the sleepers. The motion of the trains were like these jumps, the whistles screeching furiously all the while, and the jolting on the sleepers making such a noise that is was heard at my father's farm house, half a mile off. I hardly had time to realize the danger before they crashed and came together, with a sound like thunder, both boilers bursting. The engines seemed to stand on the hinder wheels and plow into each other, the fire part up in the air. The smoke and steam rushing out almost obscured the view, but the Aurora could be seen to balance in the air a second, and then come crashing into the ditch, the tender shooting over from behind and falling on the top of her with a fearful smash, shaking a house at a half mile's distance. The Plainfield stood almost erect in the air, and her tender and heavily loaded passenger cars came smashing up against her as if they would tear themselves to pieces. Sides, doors and roofs seemed to fly into a million pieces.

NORRISTOWN, July 8.—A distressing and fatal railroad calamity occurred here last evening by which a man named Edward Thompkins lost his life. The unfortunate man, who resides near Perkiomen, had left Phœnixville on the 5:20 P. M. train, intending to stop at this place. On the arrival of the train, which crosses a bridge from Bridgeport a few squares below the station it always waits until the 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia passes. When the Phœnixville train had stopped, the man was about to jump to the ground, where his father was awaiting for him, when the Philadelphia train came past, at its usual rate of speed, catching him and throwing him under the wheels, crushing one leg, an arm, and injuring his head, killing him instantly. The sight presented was a sickening and heart-rending one. The man, crushed and covered with blood, and the old gray-headed father, walking to and fro, wringing his hands and crying in a pitiable manner. The Coroner's inquest was held last evening, and the jury rendered a verdict exonerating the company and its employees, and saying that deceased came to his death from accidental causes. The victim was about thirty-seven years of age, a farmer, and leaves a family. His body was removed to his father's residence.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—At six o'clock this evening Jas. A. Edwards, Treasurer of the Louisville and Shelbyville Railroad and a prominent banker of Shelbyville, was run over by a train and killed at Shelbyville junction, near Anchorage L. C. and L. Railroad. He was thrown from the front platform of the rear car on the L. C. and L., and one coach passed over him, mangling him to pieces and smearing the bloody remains along the track and over the wheels of the car. But a small portion of his body could be collected for burial.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Work of the Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1871.

The Civil Service Commissioners are still arduously at work, endeavoring to reduce their theories to a practical working basis. It has been discovered that not only is the bare question itself intricate and difficult of treatment, but that it is hard to bring the various members of the Commission up to advocating radical and sweeping measures of reform. Whatever suggestions are made are met with objections, both on the score of impracticability and policy. Several members of the Commission do not believe that any plan can ever be successfully inaugurated which looks to separating appointments from political patronage, or contemplates any fixed tenure to offices. These two latter considerations are regarded by some of them as inseparable from our form of government.

The particular question which has been under discussion for the last ten days is, shall the Commission recommend to the President that admissions to the civil service of the United States, with the customary exceptions, be determined by competitive examination, open to all applicants irrespective of politics? While no vote has been reached upon this proposition, the discussion has gone so far as to develop a plan which meets with favor among the majority of the Commissioners. This plan contemplates establishing an examining board which is to hear and determine the claims of applicants. The Board is to consist of members of recognized reputation and fitness, which latter are to be appointed by the President. It will have power to hear and determine the claims of all applicants, granting to the latter prizes or certificates in accordance with merit or qualification, as the examination may have demonstrated. The examination will inquire into the character, personal fitness and general qualifications of all aspirants to position, and in other respects will imitate the English and German systems. Where the applicant passes satisfactory examination he will receive from the Board a certificate which will entitle him to the first vacancy in that particular grade of offices for which he applies. No person is to receive any appointment in any branch of service contemplated by the regulations unless he can first produce a certificate as above indicated, and he is then to serve a certain probitionary term of some six or twelve months, according to the nature of the officer in order that his aptitude may be ascertained. This plan in its general details will contemplate promotions, and a corresponding series of examinations to govern such purpose. Its effect, if adopted by the Commissioners, will be to make the tenure of office dependent entirely upon the good behavior of the occupants, and to separate appointments from political patronage. No vacancies can be made except for causes specified, nor can they be filled except by competition, in which merit alone will be in the future recognized. Under the section authorizing their appointment, which was very loosely drawn, even though the President should approve their work under it, it is conceded it will require further Congressional legislation to make it operative. If the construction is sustained that the system of appointments is to remain as heretofore with the heads of the various departments, bureaus, etc., Congress will be required to extend the operation of the rules to all these, as at present the only official to whom they will apply if they are accepted is the President. There are numerous other considerations in connection with this whole question which embarrass the Commissioners at every step, especially in view of their limited powers.

It is now thought the Board will have made sufficient progress by the latter part of next week to have finished a preliminary programme. This will be submitted to the President, and an abstract furnished for publication.

LYNCH LAW.

A Murderer Murdered by a Mob.

Particulars of the Hanging of Mearea, the Child Murderer, at Watseka, Ill.—A Disgrace to Civilization.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Following are the particulars of the lynching of Mearea, the child murderer, at Watseka, Ill., on Wednesday last. The crowd at first numbered about one hundred, led by Dr. Daniels, of Onarga. When they demanded the prisoner the Sheriff refused to give him up, and upon Daniels attempting to enter, discharged his revolver at him. Daniels struck up his arm and wrenched his pistol from his hands. The crowd then, with a sledge hammer, battered down the door of the cell where Mearea was confined. The poor wretch begged for mercy, but nobody gave heed to his appeals. The crowd then seized him, pinioned his arms, and carried him into the street. Dr. Daniels then addressed the crowd, saying that he had sworn not to return home until this murderer was executed, and asked the crowd if they would stand by him. All responded in the affirmative. Mearea was then placed in a wagon, which was drawn by the crowd to a tree a short distance from the jail. A rope was placed around his neck, the other end attached to a limb of the tree, and he was told that he might have twenty minutes in which to prepare for eternity. He spent the first half of his time in piteous appeals for mercy. While doing this he was derided by many of the crowd. One man offered to pray with him, but he replied that he could not pray without a priest. He then called upon the Masons present to help him, but no one responded, and he cursed the Masons. He then called upon the Catholics to rescue him. One of them shouted, "Call on God, for He alone can save you." He prayed for the remaining minutes.

At the expiration of the twenty minutes the wagon was pulled from under him, and he was left hanging. At first not a muscle moved, but after a few seconds his struggles became fearful. The crowd then dispersed, but before doing so several brutal fellows discharged their revolvers into his body. He was left hanging all night, and in the morning his body was taken possession of by his friends. About one thousand persons witnessed the hanging, The leaders of the lynching party did their work in a quiet and orderly manner, but many of the crowd betrayed brutality in speech and gesture. No movement has yet been made looking to the punishment of the lynchers.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Agricultural Department for June.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1871.

In making its report for June, the Agricultural Department submits the following conditions of crop prospects: According to the reception of the latest advices, cotton shows a decrease in acreage, and it is believed that the yield for 1871 will amount to the lowest estimate already given, which is about two million bales.

Wheat—The acreage has been increased. The yield has fallen off in some sections, and increased in others, so that an average will be more than realized. Among the States showing an increase of acreage and amount are the following: Ohio, six per cent.; Michigan, four; Wisconsin, four; Minnesota, ten; Iowa, fifteen; Kansas, thirty; Nebraska, twenty-five; Oregon, three. A small decrease appears in the New England States. Pennsylvania shows a reduction of two per cent.; Maryland, three; Kentucky, two; Indiana, two; Mississippi, two; South Carolina, eight. The average increase in acreage planted is four per cent., or about 750,000 acres. Fine crops are assured from Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, although the season has not been uniformly favorable. Kansas and Nebraska make the largest showing, both in increase in acreage as well as yield.

The acreage of corn will not be forthcoming until next month. Reports received indicate a large yield in all sections of the country.

Few advices have been received from the sugar districts, but the indications are that the crop will be fully three-tenths above the average.

Oats have suffered in the Atlantic States and Ohio Valley from dry weather, but the crop in other States will be more than an average, especially in Kansas and Nebraska.

The fruit yield will be more than an average, except in the Northwestern States, where frosts have somewhat damaged the prospects.

MEADVILLE, PA.

Base Ball Match—The Senecas of Oil City Defeat the Mutuals.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 8, 1871.

The Mutual base ball club of this place played the Senecas of Oil City this afternoon, on the grounds of the latter, resulting in favor of the Senecas by a score of 25 to 22.

Additional Telegraph on Second Page.

THE GENUINE NATIVE AMERICANS.

A Pittsburgher Among the Indians—Early Impressions of the "Noble Savage" Shaken—Indian Personnel—Red Cloud, Red Dog, Man Afraid-of-His-Horses, and Other Notables—Indian Mourning Customs—Wedding in High Life—Romantic Story of a Dusky-Hued Maiden—The "Dead Tree"—Red Cloud's Daughter—An Indian "Girl of the Period"—Smoking the Pipe of Peace—The Sun Dance—The Buffalo Dance—Plan of the Indian Peace Commissioners—The Average Indian Not so Bad as He is Pictured.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY, June 26, 1871.

Since my boyhood days, when I reveled in the wonders of Cooper's novels and delighted in the touching oratorical display of "Poor Logan, the white man's friend," I have felt an interest in and an admiration for the Indian. A visit to Minnesota after the great Sioux massacre rather changed my views in regard to them, and since then I have veered back and forward, sympathizing or denouncing, as the circumstances seem to call for.

The appointment by the President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and the changes inaugurated by them, has awakened such a general interest in the subject that I venture to address you from the Indian country.

As to their *personnel*, the Indian differs according to the habits of the tribe to which he belongs. The wilder and more uncivilized his life the finer his physique, and the farther removed from civilization in his wild state the fewer his vices. While some tribes are, from one point of view, naturally degraded, others possess virtues almost akin to Christianity. The Sioux nation, from which we have just come, numbers some 7,000 to 8,000 warriors and 20,000 to 25,000 people. They are scattered over the Northwest, mostly north of the Platte river and east of the Big Horn Mountains. They have not had an acknowledged chief of the nation for many years, there last one having been killed by the whites. Each tribe has its own chief, of whom there are five, and each band has its head; but in times of war all rally around Red Cloud, the chief of the Ogallala 'Sioux,' and in peace his word is almost law. Red Cloud is a man of ability, has the reputation among both whites and Indians of being very devotional, and as a statesman and warrior I question [illegible] in the past history of his people and his race, and naturally distrusts the promises of the white man. He is a well made man, with a sad, thoughtful face when in repose, but it lights up with a pleasant easy smile. His name was given him—the Red Cloud or Red Hand—from his sanguinary battles with whites and Indians. He was the last of the Sioux chiefs to sign the treaty of peace with the white man, and when done it meant peace; and to-day his influence to the Government is of vast importance. Man-afraid-of-his-horses is an infuential chief, and one who is much looked up to. His name came from the fact of his having a large herd of horses, and at one time in saving them, he left his family in danger. He is a firm friend of the whites, and after Red Cloud—in times of peace—wields most influence. There is a vein of humor in him that we enjoyed.

Red Dog is the next great war chief; he is a splendidly developed man, with a broad deep chest, and massive head, finely cut features, and as pleasant, winning a face as one would wish to meet with, yet in war he is a wily, implacable foe, and more lodges are gathered about him than around any other chief. When we first met him, he was in deep Indian mourning, having buried his oldest daughter only the day before. On such an occasion an Indian gives away everything of value that he possesses, and his attire is the simplest conformable with his station. The young girl of sixteen died of measles, which is quite bad among them. Their treatment is to steam the patient and bring out the disease well, and then take them to the coldest water they can find and souse them in. I don't know whether this is good water cure treatment or not, but I know it carries off many delicate children; but the Indians think only the strong should live. American horse is another fine looking fellow. I met him on the morning of his wedding day. It is true it was his second (living) wife, but the Indian laws permit such things. He came in to the agent for some presents for his bride, and was much pleased with the gift of some bright beads. Antwine Jamese, our interpreter, told me of a wedding that occurred a short time ago. The daughter of a chief was married to Major Treet, an Indian agent. Man-afraid-of-his-horses had charge of the affair. All the tents of the tribe were ripped up and sewed together, and a pavilion made covering several acres. Under this was gathered all the chiefs and braves. The ceremony was long and in an Indian way elaborate. A piece of cake was brought in and divided between the contracting parties; next meat was served, each biting alternately from it, and so through the ceremony, ending with a grand dance.

Brave Bear is one of the old chiefs, and he counsels Red Cloud more freely than perhaps any other chief, his opinions being looked upon as entitled to great respect. Spotted Bear is a quiet man, but one who has always ranked high among his people. The grave of his daughter, an Indian maiden of eighteen summers, is just outside the limits of Fort Laramie. Hers is a romantic tale. In company with the maidens of her tribe, she came to the Fort. The graces of a young and handsome lieutenant won her guileless heart, and in her unsophisticated way she sat day after day at the door of his quarters, followed him from place to place. Her father, proud of his race, sent her two hundred miles away to another portion of the tribe. Quietly she went, but from the time she lost sight of the fort, she began to pine away, and soon a message came to the Chief to hasten to the death bed of his daughter. He reached it, and before dying, she exacted a promise from him, that, he would never again go to war with the whites. The body was brought back to the fort and given with much show of respect a Christian burial. The old chief has kept his promise, although the tribe has been at war, and in council often speaks of his daughter and his promise given on her death bed.

I visited "a dead tree" on which, in former times, were left the bodies of the dead, swung in a hammock; but one body was on it. The natives now usually bury in the ground. The custom is still kept up of killing the horse of a brave on his grave, that his spirit may be quickly borne to the happy hunting grounds; and for thirty days food and water are left for the spirit to use on the way.

I saw the daughter of Red Cloud quite often. She is quite a good-looking girl of seventeen, with bright red cheeks—paint, it is true,—but that is the style; dressed in a bright dress covered with white buffalo teeth sewed in squares about six inches apart, making quite a gaudy apparel. She, with other girls, was sitting on the ground sunning themselves, "as only a chief's daughter can do."

There was a whole host of chiefs with whom repeatedly we smoked the "pipe of peace" and exchanged the suggestive greeting of "how." About the time of our arrival the annual feast of the sun dance was celebrated, just over the river. It is a religious exercise, lasting two or three days, held in the month of June. Anytime during the year that a young brave is on a dangerous or difficult mission, he vows that if success is given him he will engage in the sun dance. The place being selected, all the tribe is gathered; a pole is firmly set in the ground, to which is attached a dozen or twenty raw-hide thongs. A brave comes forward; two slits are cut in each breast, the skin and muscles are raised up and the thong is put through and firmly tied; the music begins, and the brave dances and jumps around in a circle, often swinging his full weight on his quivering, bleeding flesh, until it gives way. Sometimes twenty are so suspended at one time, and when from pain or loss of blood one faints away, restoratives are applied and the dance goes on. When too protracted, ropes are attached to the body, and his friends pull until the flesh gives way, when he is borne to his lodge to recover from the effects of his self-immolation.

The Buffalo dance is also an annual one, but instead of a feast it is a fast. A man who has met with misfortune, for "a change of luck," takes part in this dance. The back is slit on each shoulder blade, and the flesh and muscles gathered up; a raw hide rope is thrust through and firmly tied, and to it is attached the heavy skull of the buffalo, and it remains until its weight breaks loose the flesh. Another tribe have a curious custom. When a girl reaches the age of ten or twelve, a hole is dug in the ground deep enough to cover her to the neck. A fire is kindled in it until the ground is thoroughly heated; the girl is stripped and put into the hole and packed in with earth; a fire is kept about it close enough to keep the ground warm. She is thus kept, and as they call it, "baked" for two or three days, so that she may make a hardy, good squaw. This is done by the women of the tribe. But these people cannot come in contact with the Christian influence of the whites and long continue these fearful self-inflicted tortures. Soon they will all be given up.

The plan of the Board of Indian Commissioners, seconded by the administration, is to settle these Indians on reservations, and send missionaries, teachers, carpenters, blacksmiths and farmers, to teach them of Christianity and civilization. The selection of these men is left by the Board in the hands of the Missionary Boards of the different denominations, assigning to each denomination one or more tribes, and at the same time keeping away from them white men who carry whisky and the vices of the frontier to them. Many tribes have been reclaimed, and we think the present effort with the Sioux will be successful. In the east where facts can be had and just decisions arrived at, the Board ought to have the sympathy of the Christian public and the support of the press in moulding public sentiment. The Indians as a mass are not all that is noble and good, but they are far from all that is bad, and their vices and much of their heartless cruelty is the result of coming in contact with what is bad in the whites. But let us do what we can to save them, and if we cannot do all that we would wish for the older ones, let us make good citizens of the children.

Much of the *reliable* news of the awful Indian massacres come from people who would delight in an Indian war, because the Indians would pay them, and because, as they say, "The Indians, I hate them." At present, with the exception of two tribes, the Indians are doing as well as the white frontiersmen. C.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

A PASTORAL—AFTER SHAKESPEARE'S CUCKOO.

By G. D. A.

When scarlet buds and lillies pale
And modest violets azure blue,
And moss cups in the lowly dale
Do glisten with the diamond dew;
When plow boys out their teams do bring,
And Kate the milkmaid calls the cows,
When meadow larks and robins sing,
And roosters crow among the mows,
The mocking bird then on his wings
Does mock the lark and thus he sings;
"Is free, is free,
Medow lark's free."—A cheery strain
That makes the starling sing again.

When all along the fence-way rows
And through the meadow's rolling green,
The yarrow 'mongst the bortries* grows
And dandelions gold are seen;
When swallows twitter roung the eaves
And crows can high up in their air,
While bluejays pipe among the leaves,
And housewives sing to drive 'way care,
Then in his enless roundelay
He turns to mock the shrieking jay—
"Skeep! skeep!"
So coarse, so true, that when 'tis said
The blue jay drops his foppish head.

When turtle doves mourn in the grove,
And blackbirds in the orchard hop,
When little wrens their song of love
Do sing up in the high oak's top;
When sheep bells tinkle in the wood
And playful children cry afar,
When pigeons in the sunshine brood,
And bees then sweetly humming are
Then from the thicket on the hill,
He gloats out on that tale of ill
"Kee-o, Kee-o,
Coo-coo, Coo-coo," while lovers stand
Thinking the turtle 's in the land.

When mowers leave the clover field
And plodding wend their weary way,
As 'cross the meadows shadows steal
And village bells ring out the day;
When endless chirps the Katy-did,
And here and there the beetles drone,
While in the glen the screech-owl hid
With his ghost voice does fright maids home,
'Tis then at night so sweet and still
He mocks the hidden whippoorwill—
"Whip-poor-
Will, whip-poor-will," and those who hear
Do think it is that bird of fear.

* or *Alders.*

Youngstown, Pa., 1871.

THE LATE HIGH COMMISSION.

Interesting Notes—Secretary Fish Develops Himself—The Treaty Galaxy.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Senator Williams, of Oregon, gave me an interesting account of the recent Joint High Commission, of which he was a member. He says that Secretary Fish developed to be not only a more positive man than is generally assumed, but to be, on occasion almost a vehement, and generally a forcible man, as earnest an American in his prejudices as the most democratic member of our society, and his knowledge besides was fair and luminous, so that he did not suffer by comparison with either any English Commissioner or any of his countrymen on that board. Williams gave an instance of Fish's decision by citing the fact that, when they came to the San Juan matter, he was so peremptory that Earl de Grey flared up and remarked:

"Well, if we are to come to the matter in this spirit, perhaps all our labors here will have been superfluous."

This story is not related by Judge Williams to instance Mr. Fish's imprudence, but to meet the other charge so frequently made that Fish has no backbone. On the contrary, Senator Williams describes him as having arranged the slightest detail of that delicate business with the forethought of a host and a gentleman, and, from his place at the center of the board on the American side of the table, he carried on nearly the whole discussion, Earl de Grey and himself facing each other and contributing the greater part of the debate. Both the English and the American Commissioners were in the habit of meeting separately before repairing to the council room, and they decided what was to be their attitude upon every head, so that there was little of what we call in our expressive Americanism, "chin music." Mr. Fish, and his associate, Bancroft Davis, had a superb portfolio made for every Commissioner, each man's name and title being engraved in gilt characters on the back thereof, and with this pretty souvenir before him, with an easy chair under him, and with a sumptuous lunch brought in at noon every day, consisting of claret, sherry, port, and bitter beer, *pates de foi gras*, sandwiches, cold fowl and cold meats, and a *cigarette* or a cigar, the exiled sons of Albion were put on good terms with their stomachs.

THE TREATY GALAXY.

On the right hand side of Mr. Fish sat General Schenck, who trusted too much, as usually, to his off-hand powers, knew little by reading or research of the points at issue, and, on the whole, carried more calibre than ammunition. Next to Schenck sat Judge Hoar, who showed very gamely and shrewdly, and was the only member of the Joint Commission who ventured to tell a story. This occurred when the fishery question came up, and Hoar remarked that, in his opinion, the Americans would not object to paying the Canadians a fixed and undeviating sum for the privilege of fishing in their waters.

"Said Hoar: "I make this suggestion at the outset to avoid going into the rival claims of two considerable nations over a small and provincial interest. I do it somewhat as the organ-grinder sent his compliments to the English nobleman. The organ-grinder had taken position before the nobleman's house, and there he was turning out irritating and lugubrious tunes. The nobleman sent down his servant with a sixpence to buy the man off and give the family some relief. The organ-grinder looked at the sixpence contemptuously, and passed it back to the servant:

"'I plays for a sixpence,' he said, 'but I never moves off for less than a shilling. I knows the value of peace and quietness.'"

[illegible] very antique story proved to be such a [illegible] to the dreariness of [illegible] laughed, and the fishery subject was passed over in a jiffy.

Judge Williams sat on the right of Judge Hoar, and on the left sat Justice Clifford, whose legal knowledge showed to fine advantage, and Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Assistant Secretary of State, who was faced on the opposite side by Lord Thornton, the English Secretary. Mr. Davis is described as a man of knowledge, experience and good bearing. Both him and Mr. Fish were liberal in their expenditure of money to entertain the Englishmen, and Mr. Fish is said to have paid out of his own pocket, in private entertainments, not less than $10,000 to do honor to the national guests.

POLITICAL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

State Convention Called—Ticket to Be Nominated—Inharmonious Action—Candidates to Be Interrogated.

The radical temperance element of the State, embodied mainly in the State Temperance Union, have determined to hold a mass State Convention at Harrisburg, August 9, to nominate pledged temperance men for Auditor General and Surveyor General. The call for the convention was issued on Friday last, and is said to have been superinduced by the hesitancy on the part of Gen. Joshua T. Owen, President of the last State Temperance Convention, held in Philadelphia 19th of May, to respond to the instructions of the convention, "*at once* to appoint a State Central Committee of one from each Senatorial District;" which committee was to have met within thirty days for the purpose of organizing the State for the approaching election, calling another State Convention, &c. The call was made by Capt. E. H. Rauch, chairman; Col. George F. McFarland, secretary; James Black, of Lancaster; H. D. McGaw, Luther S. Kauffman, John Saunders, D. C. Wright, and William Hargreaves—all members of the State Temperance Executive Committee which called the late convention. Instead of appointing the Committee on Political Organization at once, Gen. Owen delayed his action, and when the Executive Committee acted forty-two days had elapsed—past the time even for the meeting of the committee he was ordered to appoint. On the very day this last call was determined upon, however, Gen. Owen appointed a committee as follows:

James Black, Lancaster; Hon. S. B. Chase, Great Bend; Hon. E. G. Lee, Frankford; Edwin H. Coates, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Rabe, Pittsburgh; B. F. Flenniken, Waynesburg; Dr. S. Stebbins, Unionville; Rev. E. W. Kirby, Chambersburg; Rev. Pennel Coombe, Philadelphia; L. S. Kauffman, Minersville; Benjamin Haywood, Pottsville; Colonel George F. McFarland, Harrisburg; Captain E. H. Rauch, Lancaster; Hon. B. R. Bradford, New Brighton; S. W. Murray, Milton; J. B. G. Kinsloe, Williamsport; L. D. Lewis, Wilkesbarre; Perry Marcy, Tunkhannock; J. C. Boyce, Oil city; Dr. Hunt, Brookville; Hon. Howell Powell, Springboro; A. W. Wilson, Indiana; Dr. J. P. Thompson, Williamsburg; Charles Mason, Doylestown; Rev. D. X. Junkin, Newcastle; Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela City; H. C. Woodhouse, Honesdale; Hon. William S. Pierce, J. H. Jones and John Bardsley, Philadelphia; S. S. King, Duncannon, J. J. Taylor, Warren; H. J. Olmstead, Coudersport.

This Committee is directed to meet July 11. (tomorrow), at Philadelphia. It is said to be unexceptionable to the radical temperance men, being composed of some of the firmest prohibitionary material; but the delay in its appointment is regarded with suspicion. The members of the Executive Committee, calling the Convention in August, say the "third party" movement is not a show, that they are in "dead earnest," and will not be "deviled" any longer by partizans. The action of Gen. Owens's Committee will be awaited, but in the meantime the call for the August Convention is considered in force.

A letter states;

"It has been decided to address a letter to each candidate now before the people, to ascertain his views on the question of prohibition, and their answers, *if received*, will be read to the August convention. If the movement assumes decent proportions, there will probably be a little flutter in both camps. Fancy General McCandless getting such a letter! I have heard temperance men representing this new element, discussing the probable result. They regard McCandless, Cooper and Stanton as out in the cold. Beath they might find it in their hearts to indorse, leaving them no alternative but the nomination of a candidate for Auditor General, and with the Republican candidate for Surveyor General endorsed, their policy would be to nominate a temperance Democrat for Auditor General, concentrating their strength, as an experiment, upon him—*to the certainty of the election of General McCandless*, who is by no means a representative of the temperance cause."

THE CONNECTICUT BORGIA.

Eleven Most Foul and Unnatural Murders.

Mrs. Sherman, the alleged poisoner of husbands and children, is in close custody at Derby, Connecticut, the scene of most of her nefarious exploits. The main facts of her later life have already been given. But her whole career has been a history of extraordinary criminality. The daughter of a Trenton butcher, she married Edward Shruck when seventeen years old, and became in time the mother of six children. Then began the series of awful events for which she is now held to account. First her husband was taken sick and suddenly died, and subsequently all the children also died within two years, with no assignable cause. The woman soon moved to Connecticut and married Mr. Hurlburt, of Huntington, a man of considerable property; but he, too, died suddenly, shortly after making over all his worldly possessions to his wife. Suspicions now began to be aroused, which were not allayed when it became known that the widow had married her third husband, a widower with four children, two of whom were also "suddenly taken ill" and died. The father followed them in June last, and the physicians, now thoroughly aroused, made a *post mortem* examination and discovered the presence of arsenic in large quantities. Subsequent examinations disclosed that the same deadly drug had been the cause of the deaths of Mr. Sherman's children and Mr. Hurlburt and the presumed murderess was accordingly arrested at New Brunswick, N. J., whither she had betaken herself. Her manner is cool and self-possessed, and her countenance betrays firmness and cunning. She says little, but expresses the belief in her ultimate acquittal. It can hardly be doubted, however, that she has actually committed no less than eleven most foul and unnatural murders.

Patrick Gleason fell from the top of a derrick on the Shaw farm last Thursday afternoon, a distance of fifty-two feet, receiving probably fatal injuries.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The True Cause of Many Mysterious Fires—Interesting Experiments.

In March last a well known Detroit chemist, assisted by two curiously inclined and science-loving gentlemen, resolved to test the worth of speculations about spontaneous combustion, and their experiments are well worth the attention of every reader. They first took a piece of cotton cloth which had once formed part of a sheet, and which had been used until quite threadbare, and smeared it with boiled linseed oil. An old chest was place in the loft of a store room back of the drug store, a piece of zinc under it, another piece over it, and then the chest was filled with paper and rags, and this particular piece of cloth placed in the center. Although the room was not a tight one, and the weather cold, in eight days there was such a smell of fire about the trunk, and the chances so good for a conflagration within it, that the contents were emptied out. An examination showed that the fibre of the oiled cloth had untwisted and shriveled up, and that the rag looked as if it had been held too near a hot blaze. In April, when the rays of the sun were stronger, a pain of painter's overalls, literally covered with paint and oil, were rolled up, a handful of pine shavings placed inside, and these were crowded in next to the roof boards of the loft. The experiment was not a weak old when, during one warm afternoon, a smell of smoke alarmed a workman in the next room, and he found the overalls burning, and so tender-like was the cloth that it had to be crowded into a pail of water to prevent total destruction. During the hot weather, last month, a handful of old cotton rags, in which two matches were placed, but which were not smeared with oil or other matter, were shut up in a tin box, and hung up in the loft, a rear window allowing the afternoon sun to shine directly on the box for several hours. Toward the close of the fourth day the chemist took down the box to see how the experiment was progressing, and found the contents to consist of nothing but a puff of black cinders, which flew all over the room as the lid was lifted. Having a vacant corner in his brick woodhouse at home, the chemist took the trunk up there, where there was no danger of burning a building. He filled the trunk with the contents of the paper rag bag, and then smeared one with benzine and threw it in last of all. The trunk was shut tight, everything cleared away from its vicinity, and he commenced watching. On the first day of the menagerie the family went to witness the sights, and came home to find a few ashes marking the place where the trunk stood, while the bricks above and around were badly stained with smoke.

These experiments leave no doubt of the fact that natural acts of carelessness are the real origin of mysterious fires. They prove that careless servants need more looking after than defective flues. It shows that those using paints and oils cannot be too careful in taking care of the cast-off clothing and rags found in every shop. There is no doubt but that a room filled with silks, calicoes and goods containing starch and other such substances, is liable to fire, unless there is a draft to take away the heat which is being constantly thrown out. A machinist, using cotton rags and waste to wipe up oil, kerosene and turpentines, should never be without a fire-proof box to keep them in. A chest of papers and rags sitting in a close chamber or garret will sooner or later breed a fire if not disturbed, and a number of dresses hanging in a close closet for a week or ten days, especially if up stairs, will be pretty sure to get up an occasion for ringing out the fire steamers.

WHIRLWIND IN CRAWFORD COUNTY

Houses Lifted from their Foundations and Torn to Splinters—Miraculous Escape of a Family from Death—Trees Torn Up and Carried Through the Air.

[From the Meadville Republican, July 7.]

We are indebted to Mr. A. S. Bates, of Penn Line, this county, for an account of a strange natural phenomenon observed by him yesterday. He says that while the wind was blowing strongly, and with every appearance of an approaching storm, he noticed that the upper and lower clouds were moving in opposite directions. In a short time the clouds began to intermingle, and formed what seemed an immense fog. Soon it formed a huge column, its lower part descending to the earth, and swinging like the trunk of an elephant, the top entering the clouds in a funnel shape, and the whole moving with considerable velocity in a line a little north of east. Its first formation was in Pierpont township, Ohio, where it struck the house of Charles Morrison, doing considerable damage. It then crossed the line into Conneaut township, this county, increasing in violence as it advanced. Trees were torn up by the root and carried with tons of dirt attached to them several rods; fences were torn to atoms, and utter destruction attended everything in its path. The house of Charles and S. H. Seager, one and a half miles north of Penn line, lay directly in its course. This house is a new one with a large foundation and substantially built, but it was a bunch chaff in the grasp of the whirlwind, which struck it and twisted it from roof to cellar, tearing it to atoms and strewing it over the ground for twenty rods. Even the cellar walls above ground were torn down. The whirlwind struck the barn, and taking roof and siding off, left the timbers standing, twisted in every shape, and the building a complete wreck. Passing on it unroofed the barn of Charles Duncan, and at Steamburg destroyed a house, after which it rose and passed into the clouds.

Its course was about five miles in length, and the destruction of property was serious; but the most to be regretted is the injury to the inmates of the Saeger house. Charles Saeger and wife, Mrs. Greenwood, his mother-in-law, and S. H. Saeger, his father, were in the house at the time of its destruction. We did not learn in what part of the house they were at the time, but it is supposed [illegible] were taken up with the fragments of the house, buried [illegible] ground with the wreck of their house. Charles Saeger's left leg was so badly crushed that amputation above the knee was found necessary. Drs. Dart, Trimmer, Greenfield and Braymer performed the operation, and his case is hopeful. Mrs. Greenwood was badly burned by the stove, with which she came in contact in some way, and her recovery is doubtful. The others are but slightly injured, escaping with uncomfortable, though not serious bruises. Their escape from instant death is almost miraculous.

WOOL TRADE EXCITEMENT.

Advance in Raw Material and Fabrics.

The continued rise in the prices of wool and woolen goods has caused an uncommon excitement among dealers. The rise commenced some six or eight weeks ago and appears not to have reached its full extent. The reasons for the advance are said to be the smallness of the clip this year and last year, the large demand and consumption in Europe during the war, and the fact that nearly all the mills have been enabled to run this year, the supply of water being ample. Mr. A. T. Stewart, at New York, is credited by some with having engineered a great corner in the wool market, and with having already realized a profit of one million dollars in his operations, but inquiry among the trade fails to establish the fact. The story seems to be based on the circumstance that Mr. S. has been obliged, during the past two or three years, to take possession of a carpet factory and several woolen factories, on which he had mortgages, and run them on his own account. He has, of course, been a large buyer, and, apprehensive of higher prices, has laid in an ample stock for future uses.

The advance in prices of wool have been about as follows:

Common Mexican, which used to sell from eighteen to twenty cents a pound, is selling at from thirty to thirty-two cents. Carpet wools, usually quoted at thirty cents, gold, are held at thirty-seven and a half cents. Cape wools have gone up from thirty-five to forty cents, Australian wool from forty-two to fifty-two cents, and what are called extra fleeces, which are a standard in the wool market like middling in the cotton market, are quoted at sixty-one to sixty-four cents, as against forty-seven to fifty cents six weeks since. Even shearings, which are the short wool which grows on sheep between the time of their shearing in the spring and their slaughtering in the fall, and are used for making hats, sell at forty cents per pound, instead of twenty-five cents, the old price.

The various woolen manufacturers at home responded, of course, to this rise in the raw material. Carpet yarns have advanced from 37½c per pound to 60c per pound. Two and three-ply carpets are 12½ per cent. dearer than they were, and Brussels, which recently fetched $1 90 are held at $2 15. All kinds of woolen cloth and clothing material have advanced on an average of 10 per cent., with an upward tendency. The utmost activity is manifested in the trade. The manufacturers have orders ahead for everything they can make for several months to come, and as is usual, the fears of the retail dealers of higher prices still to come, lead them to rush in and supply themselves at present rates.

THE NEW FEE BILL.

Officers Exempted from its Operations Claim Incidental Expenses—The Solicitor Decides the County Liable.

As has been stated, the new county fee bill went into operation on the first instant. It will be remembered that while all the officers in the county are required to report monthly the whole amount of the receipts of their respective offices, only those elected last fall under the "reform pledges," (the Prothonotary and Coroner,) are subject to its curtailing operations. In other words, the machinery of the law is intended to be put into full play in all the offices even to the paying over of all receipts, but those officers exempted are to receive back from the treasury all their fees. The law makes general provisions for the payment of incidental expenses, such as stationary, blanks, the cost of janitor, etc., which have heretofore been borne by the officers themselves. The only articles heretofore furnished by the county were the blank books for the records, the officers being required to furnish everything else. When the new law went into effect, those officers that were not effected by it, as well as the Prothonotary and Coroner, notified the County Commissioners that they would hold the county liable for their incidental expenses. The clause in regard to the Sheriff's printing was so plain that it could not be disputed, and hereafter the cost of that item falls upon the County Treasury. Controller Lambert refused to countersign any warrants for the other expenses named until the County Solicitor would give an opinion as to whether the county was liable. The matter was referred to Major A. M. Brown, several days ago, and on Saturday he gave a written opinion, deciding that the county is legally liable. Thus it would seem that the incidental expenses of all the offices in the county are to be paid out of the public Treasury, owing to the blundering of some one; and that the people, instead of saving several thousand dollars in taxes this year, are to be taxed higher than ever for the support of these offices.

Growth of the Petroleum Trade.

According to the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, just issued, the exports of petroleum in 1870 were 37 per cent. greater than those of the previous year, and that nearly all this increase, or 33 per cent., is accounted for by the shipment from the port of New York. The total export from the United States in 1870 was 141,208155 gallons, against 1,500,000 gallons in 1860 and 99,281,000 gallons in 1868; showing an increase of nearly 42,000,000 gallons in two years. The first sale noticed for export was in May, 1861, when 100,000 gallons were sent to foreign markets. Antwerp, which has since led all other ports in the importation of petroleum, took in that year 5,671 gallons, increasing the amount in the following year more than 860,000 gallons. Great Britain took 579,000 gallons in 1861—and in 1862 increased her importation to 3,228,000 gallons. The continued growth of this trade for ten years—from 1,500,000 gallons in 1860, to 141,000,000 in 1870—is a wonderful exhibit, not only on account of the rapid development of oil interest, but also because the yearly increase has been steady. The daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district in December, 1867, was 10,400 gallons; in the same month of 1870, it was 15,214 gallons—a fact which shows the inexhaustibility of the wells in that region. In regard to the home consumption, it is estimated that it is equal to one-half the quantity exported—making, in round numbers, an aggregate consumption of 211,000,000 gallons annually. This enormous amount, reckoning the price at an average of twenty cents per gallon, represents a value of more than $42,000,000 for a single year—certainly a remarkable return for a product unknown to commerce ten years ago.

CAMERON AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY

He Is Not and Will Not Be a Candidate.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

By the authority of Senator Cameron, and at his request, we are called upon to announce *his* opinion as to candidates in the coming Presidential contest; and to further assure those who value his opinions in political affairs that the injudicious agitation of the subject of candidates at this time forces him to break a silence which should have continued until the campaign now in progress in Pennsylvania had been ended. He is not and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency under any circumstances. Nor does he attach the slightest importance to that subject. But on the Presidential nominee his convictions are matured and strong.

He desires the renomination and re-election of President Grant for many weighty reasons, believing him to be the very man, of all men, to bring the country out of its financial and political complications. His management of the revenues has been magnificent. The steady payment of the national debt has been the crowning achievement not alone of his administration, but of practical financiering. The amicable adjustment of our foreign relations—and particularly the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, gives evidences of the highest order of statesmanship. His devotion to the cause of American labor is sturdy and sincere. The anxiety he constantly shows to find the true relations between commerce and manufactures, and his honest desire to forward the highest interests of both commend him alike to the producers and the exchangers of industrial wealth. And his inflexible determination to enforce the laws makes him a perfect officer, in all respects.

Honest, capable, straightforward, inflexible, and brave, he combines all the elements of power through which alone the South can be restored to peace, order and prosperity. That part of our country requires nothing so much at this time as a clear conviction that the laws of the land are to be either loyally obeyed or mercilessly enforced. They must learn that the right of a Northern, Eastern or Western man is as complete in the South as anywhere else; and that the absolute freedom of political discussion and action in every part of this country is the dearest of all those rights which the war for the Union settled. There can be no peace until the South yields this point; and under Grant they will learn it soonest. He can neither be wheedled nor bullied. And for this reason he is the best President for that turbulent section.

These reasons, among others, control the judgment of Senator Cameron, and he is so anxious that Grant should be re-elected that he looks with chagrin on any and all matters which shall divert the attention of the people from that subject. Pennsylvania will do her duty in the future as in the past, and will find her recompense in her devotion to civil liberty, and the Great Captain under whom civil liberty is so well maintained.

Our Exports of the Precious Metals.

The official returns for the whole fiscal year of the export of precious metals are not yet published, but the following statement, based upon official reports for eight months, and for the remaining four months on the New York custom house estimates for other ports, presents a close approximation to accuracy:

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1870-71.

From the United States for eight months ending Feb. 28, 1871		$58,200,000
From New York since Feb. 28, 1871		35,500,000
From other ports since Feb. 28, 1871, est.		4,500,000
Total shipments 1870-71		$98,200,000
Deduct—		
Imports of specie into U. S. for eight months ending Feb. 28, 1871	$15,900,000	
Imports into U. S. since Feb. 28, 1871, estimated	6,100,000	—$22,000,000
Net export of specie 1870-71		$76,200,000

Comparing the net exports of specie from the United States from 1863 to 1871, the New York *Bulletin* says: Although the net exports of the past year are $7,700,000 in excess of those of the two preceding years combined, yet they are $3,800,000 less than in 1868, only $1,100,000 above those of 1866, and $15,900,000 below those of 1864. For the eight years ending 1870, the net exports averaged $58,200,000, so that last year's movement was $18,000,000 in excess of the average. It has become important, during late years, in estimating the foreign specie movement, to keep an eye on the imports of the precious metals. During the four years 1863-4-5 and 6, the receipts of coin and bullion from other countries averaged only $11,000,000, while for the last five years they have averaged $21,000,000, so that we have now to deduct from the gross shipments from 25 to 40 per cent. on account of imports, in order to ascertain the net outgo.

The Treasury owned, on July 1, $76,800,000 of coin, against $78,200,000 at the same period of 1870; but there were only $19,800,000 of private gold on deposit with the Government, against $34,500,000 at the like date last year. The reduction of $14,700,000 in these deposits is directly traceable to the late large exports of specie. If the exports are much longer continued at the late rate, our stock of gold would inevitably be materially reduced; for the net exports of last year were fully $15,000,000 in excess of our current production of the precious metals; but invariable precedent shows that after a year of large exports we have a reaction and a heavy falling off in the shipments. We have, therefore, sound reasons for expecting that the fiscal year on which we are now entering will be one of comparatively light exports of specie.

The Life and Death of a Paris Iron Moulder.

It will be remembered that just before the war between France and Germany began a strike broke out among the iron moulders of Paris. As funds were needed a deputation was sent to England to obtain assistance from the Iron-moulders' Society and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. One of the members of that deputation was Duval, who afterwards became one of the generals of the Com[illegible] by General Vinoy at the beginning of last month. Like most intelligent Paris workmen Duval had studied social and political questions, and had adopted republican and socialist views. He was an active and energetic man, well instructed, and thoroughly honest and courageous. He was the soul of the strike of the iron moulders, and was ready to fight to the death for the emancipation of the working classes. Over his fellow-workmen he possessed great influence; his disinterested courage had inspired them with well-deserved confidence and admiration—as they showed by choosing him as their envoy to their English fellow-workmen. During the strike Duval's unselfishness and devotion were shown by his refusing to receive any of the pay allotted to the men on strike—although he was very poor. He was tried in Paris with the other members of the Paris Committee of the International, and remained in prison until the fall of Napoleon and the declaration of the Republic. After his release he took a prominent part in public affairs, especially since the revolution of the 18th March, which made the workmen masters of Paris. He was placed at the head of one of the divisions of the National Guard, and was made a General by the Central Committee; soon afterwards he was appointed a member of the Commune. In both offices he did his duty with cool courage and prompt energy. When the reactionists of Versailles marched against Paris, Duval was one of the first to lead his troops against them. He advanced past Mont Valerien, which opened fire and thus cut him off from Paris, and he and his troops having been made prisoners were marched towards Versailles. On the way they were met by Vinoy, a Bonapartist general, one of the men who shot down the Paris workmen in December, 1851, when Napoleon made himself master of France. Vinoy halted the column and inquired what officers of the Commune had been taken. Duval and two others were brought before him. He told them to expect no mercy, called out a firing party, ordered it and his victims to step into the next field, and in two minutes Duval and his brave comrades lay dead. Duval has left a wife and two young children.

Rich Lead Discoveries in Illinois.

The rediscovery of lead mines in Hardin county, Illinois, is attracting considerable attention. Nearly thirty years ago a farmer named Pell discovered, in that region, what was known as the Rose Clare mine, and worked one shaft for a few years, finally abandoning the enterprise as unprofitable. Boston capitalists eventually became interested in the mine, and on the representations of a noted practical miner, metallurgist and engineer, sent to investigate, purchased a half interest for $75,000 cash, with the right to an undivided half in future companies. The old shaft, one hundred and ten feet deep, was pumped out, and a new one sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, and recently examinations have been made, revealing the extraordinary richness of the mine. The vein measures fourteen feet between the wall rocks, and is almost entirely composed of galena and fluor spar. The galena runs in a waving line, sometimes twenty-four feet in thickness, sometimes only six inches, but averaging two feet, while the spar presents the speckled appearance indicating rich admixture of ore. Five test shafts have been sunk at intervals for a distance of 1,000 feet, and in each the fluor spar and galena were found with all the characteristics of the large shaft, thus offering the best evidence of a "true vein." What adds special importance to this rediscovery of lead ore, is the fact that accompanying it is an immeasurable quantity of pure fluor spar. This mineral, used as a flux for metals, has heretofore been altogether imported from Europe. The spar is washed, crushed by powerful machinery, then ground fine as flour, barreled and sent to market. There are three grades; No. 1 selling for $50 per ton, delivered at the Ohio river; No. 2 at $40 per ton, and No. 3 at $30. The first run of metal was made at the mine on Thursday of last week, and out of 1,800 pounds of ore, 1,200 pounds realized. This run was from a new furnace, which is now in full blast, and capable of turning out several tons of metal per day. Assays were made in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati, showing from seventy-two and a half to seventy-seven per cent. lead and twelve ounces silver to the ton. It smelts seventy per cent. The future of this mine is only a question of industry and capital.

Prince Erie About to Buy Niagara Falls.

The New York *Sun* correspondent, writing from Niagara Falls concerning negotiations known to have been opened between certain New York capitalists and the Porter family, the owners of Goat Island and its dependencies, says he has investigated the rumor, and discovered that a company has actually been formed for the purpose of buying up the American side of the Falls, and that Fisk is President thereof. The correspondent adds:

Fisk's plan is to build a hotel of all surpassing magnificence on the most commanding site on Goat Island, and then, with his usual liberality, to throw the approaches open to all comers free of charge. Numberless other improvements are mentioned as part of the programme of the projectors of this grand enterprise, prominent among which is the immediate demolition of the mill on Goat Island, where the paper is made on which the *Tribune* is printed. Fisk hopes by this measure to suppress that Free-Love publication for all time. Apropos of this, it is related that when Prince Erie visited the mill last year, he made the shrewd remark that if everybody took as much from his clothes as Greeley does, manufacturers would have a d—— hard time of it finding old rags enough to make a single sheet of note paper. Fisk intends this new enterprise to be the crowning glory of his already dazzling career, and if it is only carried out, as is to be hoped it will be, Niagara will become the earthly paradise which the Creator intended it to be. In conclusion, could anything be more fitting and appropriate than that the greatest of all American steam men, James Fisk, Jr., should go thundering down to posterity in the eternal roar of Niagara, the greatest of natural wonders?

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending July 4th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 116,538—Gauge for Mortising Machines; Thos. Beach, Freeport.
No. 116,542—Pitman Rod; Edward S. Blake, Pittsburgh.
No. 116,550—Portable Tallying Register; H. C. Buhoup, Pittsburgh.
No. 116,582—Rotary Engine; R. N. & Russel Francis, Girard.
No. 116,619—Valve; Edward McSteen, Pittsburgh.
No. 116,630—Setting Steam Boilers; Orrin Ranney, Corry.
No. 116,636—Machine for Turning the Flanges on the Heads of Oil Tanks; Geo. Selden, Erie.
No. 116,655—Valve Device for Steam Power Air Brake Coupling; George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh.
No. 116,659—Fire Escape; Ezra Ale, Clearfield, assignor to himself and J. B. Waters, same place.
No. 116,754—Railway Gate; Robert Ramsey, New Wilmington.

Singular Recovery of a Wedding Ring.

A few months ago a story was current in the New York journals to the effect that a signet ring, bearing the monogram "P. B.," had been discovered by a fisherman in the entrails of a codfish caught in Trinity Bay, N. F. The fisherman, John Potter, kept the prize in his possession until recently, when he was requested in a letter from the Colonial Secretary to send or bring the ring to St. Johns, as he had received letters from a family named Burnam, in Poole, England, that the ring once belonged to Pauline Burnam, who was one of the several hundred passengers of the Allen steamship Anglo Saxon, which was wrecked off Chance Cove (N. F.) in 1861, the said Pauline Burnam being a relative of theirs. The fisherman in whose possession the ring was brought it to St. John's and presented it at the Colonial Secretary's office. The man of fish was introduced to a Mr. Burnam, whom the Colonial Secretary had sent for on the fisherman's arrival.

The ring was immeatiately identified by Mr. Burnam, who called it his mother's wedding ring, which she had always worn since her marriage in Huddersfield, England, in the year 1846.

The ring was accordingly given up to Mr. Burnam who rewarded the fisherman with bank notes amounting to fifty pounds sterling.

Massachusetts Shoemakers Improving their Condition.

The strongest organization of workingmen in this country is that of the "St. Crispins," in Massachusetts, an association of shoemakers numbering over fifty thousand members and already making itself felt as a power in the politics of the State. They control eighteen co-operative stores, all of which have been successful. A society was opened at North Bridgewater in June, 1869, with a capital of only $600. It now has $9,700 capital stock, and its average weekly sales amount to $1,600. At the end of the first twelve months it declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the stock, 7-13 on purchases of shareholders, and 10 required by law to be set apart as a sinking fund. Since January of this year shares have been sold to all laboring men and women who desired to join, and the profits for the first quarter of 1871 amounted to 27 per cent. of the capital invested. Three similar stores in Weymouth average 20 per cent. profit; one in Worcester has a capital of $7,000. At North Adams the Crispins have a co-operative manufactory that was started on a capital of $6,000, and on which they cleared in four months $1,014 10, and have now increased their stock capital to $8,000. In these ways and by the scheme of industrial partnership the Massachusetts Crispins are improving their condition, without placing themselves in antagonism to the rest of mankind.

Literally an Eye for an Eye.

Twenty-nine years ago a citizen of Hartford, Conn., Sylvester Havens, was injured in the right eye by a small and sharp piece of steel, which flew from a steel roller as the result of a blow. He suffered pain for several days, but afterwards, for years, experienced no other inconvenience than occasionally seeing objects double. Gradually, however, the eye began to lose the power of sight, finally became totally blind, and in this way it continued for fourteen years. About six weeks since Mr. Havens was troubled by something in the nature of a boil making its appearance on the inside of the right nostril, and upon puncturing this with the small blade of a pen-knife, out came, among some purulent matter, the identical bit of steel which entered the eye twenty-nine years ago. The sore healed, but soon after Mr. Havens became conscious of a dimness in his left eye, resulting, as he was advised, from sympathetic action of the nerves of the other eye, which he consented to have taken out, in order to save him from becoming totally blind. After the operation Mr. Havens was placed in a darkened room, and curiously enough, while thus confined, any ray of light that entered the apartment caused pain the empty socket of the departed eye. Even a picture with a gilt frame hanging in the room had to be turned face to the wall, the reflection of the gilt frame in the darkened room being painfully perceptible.

A Royal Marriage in Prospect.

A Munich correspondent writes that King Louis of Bavaria has at last determined to marry, for state reasons. There is a probability that the King's brother, Prince Otto, the heir presumptive, will die childless, in which case the succession would fall upon his cousin, Prince Louis, who is married to a Princess of Modena, is a violent Ultramontane, and suspected of intriguing with the clerical party against the Liberals, whose opinions are shared by the King. His Majesty's choice will fall, it is said, either on the only daughter of the Emperor of Russia, or on the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The chances of his marrying a member of the Austrian dynasty have entirely disappeared since 1866, and an alliance with the royal house of Prussia would have the advantage of greatly strengthening the national party at Court. The difference of religion would not be a formidable obstacle to such an alliance, as Protestant marriages are to a certain extent traditional of the house of Birkenfeld, which only re-entered the Roman Catholic Church about a hundred years ago.

Decline of Foreign Immigration.

The total number of immigrants arrived this year up to last week is 116,211; to same time last year, 129,885. Of German immigrants there were landed at New York during June 11,667, which is 1,377 less than during the corresponding period of last year. Since the 1st of January 32,946 German immigrants were landed at New York, showing a decrease of the German immigration, as compared with the corresponding first six months of last year, of 14,777, the whole number of German immigrants at this port during that period amounting to 47,723. There is some reason to expect that after the armies lately in service, both in France and Germany, have disbanded and the affairs of Europe become more composed, emigration to America will take a new start.

Many of the persons in the Southern States, to whom the Postmaster General has awarded mail contracts, have failed to comply with the agreements they have made. In many cases they had no capital or other facilities for doing the work for which they made proposals, and in others were unable to obtain signers to their bonds. Some have also failed because the contract price is not high enough to pay for the service. The work is now done on temporary contracts. There has, however, during the past year been a constant increase in the efficiency of the mail service in the Southern States, and the losses from robbery and dishonesty, so common for several years after the close of the war, and fully accounted for by the unsettled state of the country, are now very rare.

The Mine Ventilation Law.

A letter from Wilkesbarre says: Judge Harding's opinion on the operation of the mine ventilation has produced some consternation among some coal operators. It appears there are nine collieries in Wyoming Valley now operating according to law, three in Lackawanna, and probably twenty altogether in the district under the Judge's jurisdiction. If he presses the decision of the court these things must be stopped at once, but some think the Judge has only been indulging in a sort of Fourth of July spread eagle oration, and that operations will go on in the tabooed mines, notwithstanding the late decree. People are curious to know if such is to be the result.

The exceptions taken in the executive council to the recommendation, by the Governor of Massachusetts, of the appointment of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Stevens as Justices of the Peace, led to the reference of the question of the eligibility of women to such office to the supreme judicial court of the State. The justices of the Court have submitted an opinion upon the question, in which they say:

By the Constitution of the Commonwealth the office of justice of the peace is a judicial office, and must be exercised by the officer in person, and a woman, whether married or unmarried, cannot be appointed to such an office. The law of Massachusetts at the time of the adoption of the constitution, the whole frame and purport of the instrument itself, and the universal understanding and unbroken practical construction for the greater part of a century afterward, all support this conclusion, and are inconsistent with any other. It follows that if a woman should be formally appointed and commissioned as a justice of the peace, she would have no constitutional or legal authority to exercise any of the functions appertaining to that office. Each of the questions proposed must therefore be answered in the negative.

ONE of the most amusing yet unexpected sensation scenes ever witnessed in a theater occurred recently at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, England. The curtain drew up for Mr. Toole to address the Court in re. Burdell agt. Pickwick, when the whole of the jury mysteriously disappeared, their box suddenly giving way, and engulfing the good men and true. At first the vast audience who crowded every part of the theater were silent, fearing that some dreadful accident had occurred; but as the unlucky jurymen rapidly reappeared unhurt, though looking very foolish, they broke out into a perfect hurricane of laughter, which lasted several minutes. The curtain had to be dropped to allow the jury to be boxed again, and when Mr. Toole began his address he provoked another burst of risibility by alluding to the jury as "that worthy body of steadfast and immovable men." A peculiarly amusing feature of this novel scene was that the majority of the jury were stage carpenters, whose duty it was to erect the Court, and they suffered in this case from their own carelessness.

IT is stated in Washington by the friends of Baron Gerolt, late Minister of the North German Confederation, that the real cause of dissatisfaction with him at home is that he was not sufficiently aristocratic in his deportment here, nor regal in his entertainments; that his conduct was not in keeping with the dignity and powerful character of the monarch whom he represented in the first instance in the King of Prussia, and latterly in that same person who is merged in the Emperor of Germany. This dual royal personage desires his representative in this country to reside in a palatial mansion, to ride in elegant equipage with royal insignia, and to gather about him other aristocratic surroundings. Baron Gerolt did not fill these requirements, nor had he the taste or inclination for it. He was unassuming and republican in his sentiments and deportment, and was in character as fair a type of the high-toned American citizen as any native of our land. He will probably be succeeded by one who will live in grander style, after the manners of his monarchical master.

DURING the late fearful troubles in Paris, the Imperial Observatory, formerly under the care of the renowned Le Verrier, and of late under Ch. Delaunay, author of the famous "Theory of the Moon," was for a long time considered bomb-proof and safe from serious attacks. Professor Newcomb, of the United States Naval Observatory, with his wife, was safely quartered there until May 2d. Advices were received here two days ago, that but a few days after their leaving Paris, the insurgents gained possession, and then the Observatory suffered by a shower of balls from the Versaillists. The account given in the first number of the "Observatory Bulletin" which has been received for months back, and evidently prepared under Delaunay's eye, states that the balls falling on the dome were like a meteoric shower, and the great equatorial was struck, though in no "vital" part, more than thirty times.

IN a recent conversation between Prince Bismarck and the Austrian Gen. Klapka, Bismarck said: "The force of circumstances, and not our intention, has brought us together with the South Germans and led us to acquire Alsace and Lorraine. With the German Provinces of Austria the case is quite different. We are in want of a strong undivided Austria, for therein lies a guarantee of the peace of Europe. We desire to live in peace and friendship with Austria. Our historical reminiscences lead us to Austro-Hungary as the natural friend and ally of the German Empire; that our language is understood almost throughout the monarchy, and that we may be said to have a common culture, contributed to form powerful means of union."

DURING the month of June over three hundred and thirty-eight thousand letters, misdirected or otherwise not deliverable, were received at the Dead Letter Office. At least one-half of these consisted of what is known as "business correspondence"—eleven thousand seven hundred containing money, checks, receipts, drafts, or other papers of value to persons sending the letters. It has been claimed by experienced postoffice officials that no people in the world are so careless in the matter of addressing letters as Americans, and that if more care were exercised in this respect there would be less reason for complaint at the workings of our postal system.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE PRINCIPLE AND THE CRISIS.

The action of the Mayor and Superintendent of the Police proves how completely are the authorities in New York under the domination of the mob, and how ready they are, when a Catholic Archbishop calls on them, to suppress a parade or gathering offensive to the Roman Catholics. Archbishop McCloskey called on Catholics to abstain from violence and the authorities to "prevent" the offensive demonstration. The latter responded, but it appears that the former did not. Coupled as was the injunction to abstain from violence with the Bishop's demand for the suppression of the Orangemen, and the scarcely concealed claim that while Roman Catholics were entitled to the privilege of parading, Orangemen were not, it was hardly to be expected that, even after the prompt action of Governor Hoffman setting aside the orders of the dominated local authorities, rescinding their act of surrender to the mob and guaranteeing to all citizens equal protection, that the Bishop's appeal should be heeded, even if it was intended it should be. The Archbishop may not have so intended, but his idea of peace on the part of his people appeared to be qualified by the arbitrary and totally impossible demand for the suppression of the Orange parade. And so it was doubtless understood by very many, for very many, if not the greater body of those whom he addressed, have so acted. Otherwise we are to believe that the Archbishop of New York is powerless to restrain his people from organized lawlessness and premeditated riot and bloodshed. Without doubt the surrender by the local authorities seriously complicated affairs, and made enforcement of the laws impossible by Governor Hoffman.

It may be worth while to contemplate the subject for a moment from this point. The facts and circumstances show clearly to all men precisely the nature of the Power which for a day dominated the local authorities of New York and compelled this surrender, the spirit which actuates it, its aims and purposes, how much real liberty there can be under its domination, and how the much used and abused phrases, Freedom of Conscience, Toleration of Faith and Security of Person and Property, become biting sarcasm under its supremacy.

The course of Governor Hoffman, and equally that of Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, is the only one that could be thought of by those, not already under this Power. The Orangemen may not be clear, but it was their right to march and carry their banners, and they were entitled to all the protection which the Municipal, State and National authorities could give them. Indeed, however unwise in its inception, the Orange procession having been determined on, it became a supreme necessity that the entire performance should go through to the end, for there was a principle in it which could not be abridged a hair's breadth, much less surrendered.

This is no time for inflammatory appeals, but it is the very time to assert boldly and stand firmly by this vital principle. It is as precious to Catholics as Protestants—it is the essence of our free government, and he is an enemy who would lift a finger to oppose it, and he who, if necessary, would not fight for it, is something less than a friend to American Liberty.

WHO HAVE RIGHTS?

Without doubt, Archbishop McCloskey ought to know how to address an audience of his fellow countrymen and co-religionists, how most effectually to appeal to their reason and quiet their excited passions. It does not, however, appear that his address on Sunday last was well conceived with reference to either of these objects. According to the Bishop "everything tells us that a systematic and combined effort is now being made to excite an anti-Catholic movement in the community." He then declared that "the procession announced to take place on Wednesday next is intended by the Protestants to produce the end spoken of"—that is, of course, to excite an anti-Catholic movement. Unless we mistake, the Archbishop's assumption is wholly gratuitous. It is not necessary to take any such Protestant purpose for granted in order to account for any of the rumors or facts to which he refers in his discourse. The Bishop seems to have quite forgotten, or else never to have heard of the horrible affair which happened in New York just one year ago, and of which those rumors and facts are the legitimate outgrowth. A company, largely composed of women and children, quietly enjoying a picnic, were brutally and ferociously assailed by hundreds of enraged Catholic Celts, simply because wearing badges of an offensive color, they were celebrating an historical event which suggests unpleasant memories to the Celtic mind. A mere outrage such as could have been committed by no civilized men; a mere outrage which excited horror and disgust in every citizen of whatsoever nationality, who had any respect for human rights, or any sentiment of humanity or decency. Has it come to this that Americans enjoy the most common privileges or even rights, by the mere sufferance of ruffians swift to shed blood? Naturally on the approach of the anniversary which gave rise to the atrocities of last year, the subject enlisted the interest and sympathy of all who wish or intend that American liberty shall be a reality, and not a mere name. This is the whole meaning, doubtless, of the movement to which the Archbishop referred in a manner to arouse rather than to allay the passions of his hearers, though his intentions were of course just enough. The truth seems to be that Irishmen of a certain class are incapable of either thinking or talking about this subject of Orangeism without becoming, if not inflamed with frenzy, at least besotted with a passion which spontaneously kindles at certain words. How otherwise account for the monstrous assumptions and absurd pretensions which, when thus excited, they do not hesitate to make and avow? Hibernian modesty is not proverbial for delicacy or sensitiveness, but even Hibernian modesty would be shocked by claims respecting any other subject, which seem, to some Irishmen, moderate and proper, as regards the matter in question. Thus we are told that a stated delegation of the Hibernian Society has actually waited on General Grant to ask for his interference in this New York affair. Interference of what kind? To order out United States soldiers to secure American citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and to compel Hibernians to respect them? Not at all; but to exercise the authority of the general government to prevent the objectionable procession from taking place! It is incredible but true! Admirable Hibernian sensibility! Admirable Hibernian modesty! We have no peculiar sympathy with Orangeism, but if anything could awaken such a feeling for its champions, the blind arrogance and bestial ferocity of its opponents might have that effect. We earnestly trust, we do not believe that the President of the United States will exercise his power in the manner so indecently proposed, and we hope that, through the vigilance and energy of the New York police and the military if necessary, the Orangemen will be permitted to celebrate their anniversary today with as entire freedom from disturbance as was enjoyed by the Catholics who a few days ago celebrated the Pope's jubilee.

The Superintendent of the New York Police responded promptly to the demand which Archbishop McCloskey made for the suppression of the procession of Orangemen, and has issued orders to that end. It is rather late in the day, considering the number and kind of processions heretofore in the streets of New York and elsewhere, to take the ground that no event happening on foreign soil shall be celebrated on our own; and the principle will be hard to maintain. What is to become of St. Patrick's Day, to say nothing of other days more peculiarly religious, which Catholics are in the habit of celebrating with processions, banners and music, and without hindrance on the part of the authorities or the public? Or do the Tammany authorities intend to apply the prohibitory order solely to processions and organizations that are not Catholic? The proceeding can be viewed only as a virtual surrender to those who forbade the exercise by others of rights and privileges in the enjoyment of which they have ever been protected, and which, in all probability, by the grace of Tammany, they will in future exercise. It is contrary to the spirit of liberty as it has been heretofore understood and practiced in this country. But we live under a new order of things in some respects.

The License Board met Tuesday and disposed of the seventeenth list, numbering thirty-seven cases, of which twenty-two were refused, eight dismissed and seven granted. One or two lists still remain to be heard before the year's business is finished. Thus far, seventeen hundred and twenty-four applications have been heard, of which fifteen hundred and thirty were finally granted. Four hundred and thirty-eight were originally refused, but of this number two hundred and forty-four were granted on rehearing, leaving one hundred and ninety-four finally refused. A large number of applications were for the month of April only, so that the number of licensed houses in the county is perhaps no higher than that of last year—thirteen hundred and forty-three.

Archbishop McCloskey, in his address to his congregation in New York, on Sunday last, referred to the intended parade by the Protestant Societies as a menace to Catholics, and expressed the "hope that the authorities would see the wisdom of preventing it." Why Protestants have not as good right to walk in procession through the streets of that or any other city as Roman Catholics, the Bishop did not say. But so it is. The suggestion of the Bishop that the procession should be "prevented by the authorities" is in itself sufficiently suggestive, and no comment is necessary to illustrate the spirit of intolerance which prompted it. Let Roman Catholics, under the laws, parade the streets of our cities, and let Protestants, if they like, also parade.

The public may naturally be assumed to feel some little interest in the fortunes of Rochefort, as they once rather admired him. In prison and waiting for trial, his prospects have lately been brightened a little by the intercession of a priest, the Abbe Croze. Imprisoned by the Commune, the Abbe was released in consequence of the following letter from Rochefort:

"My Dear Cournet—I had resolved to ask for nothing from the Commune, but they have imprisoned a worthy abbe who formerly sweetened my lot at Mazas (prison). Try to have him released; you will render me a personal service."

Thus are kind acts propagated. It is rather pleasant to hear anything good of Rochefort.

The Communist Chief Felix Pyat appears to have shown admirable ingenuity in pursuit of the police: no other dress could have so effectually allayed suspicion. He assumed, they say, the costume of a priest, receiving even tonsure after the most severe style, and not only said mass on occasions, but caused prayers to be offered for the repose of persons who fell as victims of the Commune. In this manner he is said to have escaped into Switzerland. The story is thought improbable not only by his friends but his enemies, and pursuit of him is still kept up.

The City Executive Committee Wednesday fixed upon Saturday, September 2, as the time for nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. The nominations will be made by ballot, as was done three years ago.

The vacancy in the License Board was filled Wednesday by the appointment of J. Harvey Robb, Esq., of Scott township. Mr. Robb is a worthy citizen, and competent to discharge the duties faithfully and intelligently.

A Turn of the Tide.

A shipmaster from New York, superintending the construction of several new steamers on the Clyde, England, in writing home to a friend, speaks encouragingly of the prospects for American ship owners. He says the English shipbuilders are beginning to lose money through our competition. The rivalry, stimulated by an increased demand, is so great that many of the owners of yards on the Clyde are going to the wall, and none but the strongest will be able to hold out against present prices. The price of iron is slowly but steadily advancing: an inferior quality is now in common use, which is often so brittle "that it is absolutely dangerous to throw it off a truck, for fear of breaking it;" the price of labor is moving upward, and work is badly done; there is a continual conflict between workmen and employers; and the underwriters discover that bad workmanship and inferior iron are making the risks upon sea-going ships more and more perilous. The American shipmaster who makes these important statements goes on to say that with American mechanics and American material, "we can take the English Lloyd's rules and reduce them 20 per cent. and build a ship stronger, more durable, and consequently more sea-worthy, than can now be built in any part of the United Kingdom."

The opinion expressed by Judge Carpenter of Charleston, S. C., in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, that the Ku-Klux were persons of high respectability, instead of men of low character, as has generally been supposed, is quite possibly true. At least the Judge has had unusual facilities for ascertaining what class of people they are. Elected as a Republican Judge, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor last fall, and is doubtless deep in the confidence of those who voted for him! Query: Was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who is a gentleman of "high respectability," a member of the order? Some two years ago this gentleman was interviewed by a stranger, who, relating in the strictest confidence that he had "killed a nigger" in the up country, and was fleeing to Georgia to escape the consequences, induced his sympathizing auditor to purchase his horse, that he might have funds with which to pursue his journey. The next day it was ascertained that the crime of the plausible stranger was not that of murder, but of horse stealing, and that the steed which the General had bought had shortly before been stolen from one of his own political friends. This story he often tells upon himself, but explains away its ugly features by saying that what he did was done as a lawyer. What is Carpenter's opinion about it, *now?*

The recent blood-curdling sea horror of the burning to death of nearly six hundred Coolies in the hold of the ship Don Juan has directed attention to the trade in Coolies and laborers of a similar class; and we are glad to observe that the shameful practice of the Queensland planters in kidnapping the simple-minded Polynesian islanders, and importing them to Queensland to supply the demand for slave labor, a matter to which we have of late more than once referred, is undergoing exposure and denunciation. This disgraceful traffic has been carried on for years, and, while under the laws which have been enacted to regulate the business, every men engaging in it is compelled to give bonds to take no person without his consent, and to return him at the expiration of three years, the poor creatures are practically made slaves for life; worthless bonds being generally given, and the laborer, at the close of three years, being always shown in debt to his employer, and retained for further servitude. It is also said that the treatment of the emigrants on the passage is as cruel as was that of Africans on slave ships during the flourishing days of that infamous trade. Where is English philanthrophy, and the ghost of Wilberforce?

At St. Petersburg, Russia, a commercial steamship company has been organized under the patronage of the Emperor, with a capital of eight million roubles, to build steamers and extend Russian commerce generally. The company will, by preference, build small steamers, of which there will be twenty of from 500 to 1,000 tons, and ten of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons burden. It is anticipated that before long we shall have Russian built ocean steamships plying to our American ports with nothing English about them. The *North American* thinks this example ought to be sufficient to shame the Philadelphia steamship company into vigorous action.

The Associated German Railways have resolved to present to Prince Bismarck, as a token of gratitude, it is vaguely said, a private railway carriage for his special use, luxuriously provided with all comforts. The carriage is adapted for use on all railway lines.

A BLOODY CRIME.

An Aged Man Murders His Wife.

Beats Her Brains Out with an Ax.

He Confesses the Deed and Wants to be Executed.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

The residents of the Monongahela borough were startled about six o'clock yesterday morning by the report that a homicide of a most brutal nature had been committed in their midst. The report spread rapidly, and in a remarkably short space of time several hundred persons—men, women and children of all age, size and color—had assembled at the residence of Patrick Barry, in Clinton row, a row of frame tenement houses near the Clinton Iron Mills, where it was understood the bloody deed had been perpetrated, and there it was ascertained that the report was too true. In the room on the first floor sat Patrick Barry, a man over sixty years of age, in charge of an officer, and in the upper chamber, on the bed, stiff and cold in death, lay the mutilated body of his victim, Catharine Barry, his wife.

THE MURDER.

The precise time or in what manner the terrible deed was perpetrated is not known, further than is indicated by the circumstances and from the admissions of Barry, the murderer, as there was no one present save himself and his victim when the fatal blow or blows were given. It appears that Barry and his wife had lived together peaceably until recently, when a difficulty sprang up between them about some money. Barry had managed to accumulate between three and four hundred dollars, and some three or four months since he was taken sick and confined to his room. During this sickness his wife managed to get possession of the money, and when the husband recovered she refused to tell him what disposition she had made of it, or give him any satisfaction concerning it, and the result was that they began to quarrel, and subsequently fight. The loss of the money or apparent loss of it so prayed upon the old man's mind that he at times acted like an insane man. Monday night they had a fight and the wife was choked and driven out of the house and took shelter in the house of a neighbor, where she remained all night. Yesterday morning she returned home about five o'clock, and must have gone to bed, and to sleep, and while unconsciously sleeping was hurried into eternity without a moment's warning. On discovering his wife in bed and asleep, Barry arose, and taking a small hand ax or hatchet which lay in the room, literally beat her brains out. Having completed his hellish work he proceeded to partially dress himself and quietly walked down stairs and out of the house with his hands smeared with the

BLOOD OF HIS VICTIM,

and meeting Mr. Collerin, one of his neighbors, quietly asked him for a chew of tobacco. He then started towards the mill, and meeting Mr. Thomas Kernan, the foreman of the blast furnace, informed him of the

TERRIBLE CRIME

He had committed saying "I killed her," and to an inquiry from Mr. Kernan said that he had killed his wife. Mr. K. was loth to believe him, and Barry took him to the house, and up stairs, where a most horrid spectacle was presented. On the bed lay the dead body of Mrs. Barry, with her head beated almost into a shapeless mass, and on a small table standing near the bed lay the ax with which the death blows had been given, still red with the blood of the victim. On the white wall, some distance from the bed, was a spectacle of blood and a piece of the skull sticking in it. A bronze crucifix hanging against the wall near the bed was covered with spots of blood and a branch of evergreen attached to the cross was saturated with blood. A portrait of Bishop Domenec, hanging over the mantel, was spotted with blood, and a small stream flowed gradually from under the bed, while drop by drop the blood trickled from the saturated mattress.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Kernan at once sent for Dr. McCord, who came, and finding that life was extinct, at once sent for the Coroner, who after empanneling a jury proceeded to investigate the case and elicited the following

TESTIMONY.

Thomas Kernan, sworn—Am foreman of the blast furnace of Graff, Bennett & Co.; after I came to work this morning, at about six o'clock, I met Patrick Barry on the street and spoke to him; he said, "I killed her;" "killed who?" said I; he answered, "the old woman;" "oh!" said I, "that's a mistake; you did not kill her;" "yes, I did; come and see if I didn't," said he; we went to the house, and he opened the door and went in; I followed; I didn't see anything, and I asked, "where is the old woman?" he said, "up stairs;" he went up, and I followed him; at the head of the stairs I saw the body, and said, "I believe you have done it;" he said he was willing to hang for it; he said, where is 'Squire Stauffer?" I said, "you don't need the 'Squire; go hunt up Jerry White," that's Barry's son-in-law; he went and found him, and brought him to me; I told Jerry White about the matter and then went and told the constable, Harry Myers, to come and arrest the man; he and I met 'Squire Stauffer together and he told the 'Squire that he "wanted to hang for it;" when I came up the body was lying in the bed, with one leg hanging over the side; have been acquainted with the deceased nine or ten years I believe; I never knew of anything serious between deceased and her husband; they had little jars together but I always thought they got along quite childish until lately, when they had some difficulty about money matters; I have been told that she took drinks; her husband has told me this; I'm pretty positive that he's not right in his mind; think this from the way he has acted during the last two or three weeks, and the way he has talked; sometimes during the last two weeks he would come to me and ask me if I heard anything; I asked him what about? and he said, "about the old woman and about that money;" I told him no, and he said he thought I heard all about it; I got so tired of this that I would always say when he came up, "Well, Paddy, I haven't heard anything yet;" if I did not say something he would always ask me; yesterday he wanted a permit to go to the Poor House—somebody had told him he could get one, and he had spoken of it before; I told him there was no need for him to go there, for he would soon be able to go to work; he insisted on having one; I spoke to some of his friends, and they said he did not need to go there; he bothered me so much that I spoke to Justice Stauffer about it, and was going to get him a permit this morning to gratify him and get that trouble out of his head; he told me this morning that it was because he did not get the permit yesterday that he had to ... do not know; he ... in the same condition as for days before; he told me that he was in bed with her all night, and did not know whether she slept or not; the neighbors say that she was up all night, and this morning told some of them that she believed she would come in and take a sleep.

Mary Thomas, sworn—Saw Mrs. Barry at about five o'clock this morning; she said "good morning;" I answered and asked her where she slept last night; she said she didn't sleep at all; she was coming toward her house and came in; a good while afterwards I saw him going past, away from the house, his hands were all over blood; he was only party dressed, and was buttoning his pants; I did not say anything to Mr. Barry; I have lived here about six weeks; don't know whether Mrs. Barry drank anything; never saw her drunk; he always seemed in his right mind until yesterday, when I saw him carrying his cloths away; had nothing to say to him; Mrs. Barry was with me, and said, "I don't know what I'll do, that old man is getting so crazy; he's carrying away all his cloths."

Annie Collerin sworn—I saw Mrs. Barry at half past five this morning, standing in her own door; I bid her good morning; she turned in and shut the door; about six o'clock Mr. Barry came to our door and asked my father for his tobacco; he had his pants all open; he came in and dressed himself and went away, and that's the last I saw of him; saw no blood; he was in his bare feet and his shirt and pants were dropping off him; Mr. Barry whipped Mrs. Barry very bad yesterday in Mr. Coin's house; she lay in a faint half an hour, and the girls carried water to her; he choked her very badly last evening in her own kitchen; she came out afterwards in a great fright and sat in our door; the marks of his fingers were on her throat.

CONDITION OF THE BODY.

Dr. J. P. McCord, sworn—Am a practising physician; was summoned by a gentleman this morning to come and see Mrs. Barry; the gentleman said he was afraid she was dead; I came and found her dead; supposed that she had been dead, perhaps an hour; found on examination, a fracture of the frontal bone, to the extent of five inches long, and an inch and a half or three quarters wide; found the molar bone was broken entirely down; the inferior maxillary was also broken entirely in; the temporal bone was crushed in, almost its entire extent; the inferior maxillary bone was separated entirely from the other, and the jaw hanging loose; the external ear was also lacerated and contused; one wound was at the juncture of the temporal with the parietal and occipital bone; another, about an inch above this; these two were done with the edge of the axe; the others were done with the poll; the bones are protruding from all these wounds except the one on the ear and the two made with the edge of the axe; the deceased was evidently lying on her left side when struck, and the wounds were on the right side; any of the wounds, except the two made with the edge of the axe, would have killed her; for three years past I have been attending the family; he said to me this morning: "I guess you can't do anything for the old woman to-day, I killed her." Asked him what he did that for; he said he would not have done it if we had sent him to the Poor House yesterday.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict: That the said Catharine Barry came to her death on the morning of July 11th, 1871, in the borough of Monongahela, from wounds inflicted with a hatchet by her husband, Patrick Barry.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

As soon as the jury returned the verdict officers Stemler and Havis took Barry before Justice Barker, where a charge of murder was preferred against him by officer Havis. He talked of the crime as though it was a common place affair, and said he had killed his wife because she provoked him, and that he wanted to hang for it. He said, when questioned about the affair that she was sound asleep when he struck her. He was then committed to jail for trial.

THE MURDERED WOMAN.

Catharine Barry, the murdered woman, was about sixty years of age; was a native of Ireland, and had been married to Barry nearly forty years, and was the mother of two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are grown up. The daughter is married and resides in the same row in which her mother was murdered. It appears that Barry and his wife have always lived pleasantly together until very recently.

IS HE INSANE?

There appears to be but one mystery connected with this horrible crime, and that is as to the cause which provoked it, and upon this there is considerable speculation. The general conclusion is that the man was insane. The testimony before the Coroner's jury indicates as much, and the action of the man throughout leaves but little doubt that he was at the time of the murder and for several days prior to it laboring under an aberration of mind, caused probably by physical infirmity incident to age. This is a matter, however, to be determined when he is put upon trial for his life, and seems to be the only chance he will have of escaping the terrible consequences of his rash act.

THE CROPS.

HANCOCK COUNTY, W. VA.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

PLEASANT VIEW, W. VA., July 10, 1871.

The wheat crop in this county (Hancock,) is more bountiful than for many years past. Indeed, to hear our grandfathers talk, it reminds them of the days when they were boys. Oats, owing to the long continued drouth in the early part of spring, will be below an average crop. Potatoes look well and promise a fair yield. The bugs have done us no damage as yet, although they have put in an appearance. Water melons and sweet potatoes are growing finely, with a prospect of a full crop. The hay crop is unprecedentedly short. Fruit is almost a failure, but there will be some "maiden's blush," "willow twigs" and "fallowwaters." B.

THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The reports in regard to the crops in the West and Northwest are in the main satisfactory, and it is altogether probable that the aggregate of crops will be fully equal to the average of years. In a few cases only is damage to wheat from rust reported, and the ravages of worms and insects have been unimportant and confined to certain limited sections. For other grains the promise is equally favorable. Corn is everywhere reported as growing finely and looking remarkably well. Concerning oats the reports vary, but it is probable that a fair average yield will be realized. The hay crop will be short, being nowhere more than a low average, and in many places a total failure. Potatoes have not suffered as much from bugs as was anticipated, but it is too early to predict a fair average yield. The promise of the fruit crops is improving, and the season promises to be fairly, if not profitable to the farmers in all sections.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore will leave for Europe in a few days to interest the magnates of foreign lands in the grand International Jubilee, which it is proposed to hold in Boston. The object of his visit is to secure the co-operation of foreign governments, and to induce them to each send their best band at this world's gathering.

THE STRUGGLE.

Protestantism vs. Catholicism.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

The excitement in the city continues unabated, and all sorts of rumors of further fighting are flying about, though none are traceable to an authentic source.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Since the firing upon the mob by the militia in the Eighth ward at three P. M., there has been no serious trouble. About nineteen or twenty bodies have been picked up in that neighborhood, nearly all of them rioters. Ten or twelve policemen have been badly wounded. The Ribbonmen declare the soldiers shot down men without sufficient provocation; that the killing was cold-blooded murder.

CATHOLICS THREATENING.

The military will remain under arms all night, as they fear further riots, which the Irish Catholics threaten. Many of them swear no Orangeman shall live here any longer; that they have no right in this country.

COL. FISK WOUNDED.

Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., has been reported killed, and it has been denied. He commanded the Ninth regiment. It seems, however, he was on the ground, and has been slightly wounded.

HORACE GREELEY NOT ASSAULTED.

The report that Horace Greeley was assaulted while on the way to the *Tribune* and brutally beaten, is a mere invention, as are stories that Harpers publishing house had been set on fire.

KELSO'S ORDER COOKED UP IN CITY HALL.

Leading police officials openly declare they believe Kelso's order was cooked up in City Hall by Mayor Hall, Sweeney, Connolly, and others, and that neither President Smith nor Superintendent Kelso knew anything of the order, or that a change of programme was contemplated, until late on Monday afternoon. They say that the *onus* of the entire affair has been thrown on Superintendent Kelso, when, in reality, he is only obeying the orders of those above him, but who choose to remain in the background, and that in consequence of this action on the part of the real authors of the order they are escaping the obloquy that has fallen on Kelso. Nevertheless, he signed the order, it emanates from him, and the public hold him responsible for it. Yesterday many prominent men and acquaintances called on Kelso and desired to know if the order was genuine. On being told that it was, the great majority seemed almost overcome with astonishment at the confirmation of what they could not otherwise have believed to be true.

During the morning a well-dressed, intelligent-looking man called on the Superintendent, and pointing to the order said, "Did you issue that order, Superintendent?" Superintendent—"Yes, sir." Stranger—"Well, G—d d—n you, sir, you deserve to be shot." The indignant individual was at once ejected from the office.

A reporter called on the Superintendent and asked him if the order was issued on his own responsibility, or after consultation with the Mayor.

Superintendent—"On my own responsibility."

Reporter—"Did you consult with the Mayor relative to it?"

Superintendent—"On my own responsibility, sir."

Referring to the storm of indignation that the order had evoked, the Superintendent said he believed the public feeling would subside in a day or two, and whenever calmer counsels prevailed, the majority would say that the order was a wise one. He declared he had information that twenty-five thousand Irishmen, armed with breech-loaders, would attempt to prevent the parade of the Orangemen. He failed to see why 5,000 of the latter, through a senseless wish to parade, should be encouraged to bring on a conflict in which hundreds and perhaps thousands of lives might be sacrificed. The newspapers had added to if not created the present excitement. The police force was inadequate to put down a riot, and it was criminal folly to promote or incite one.

These assertions of the Superintendent are vastly different from those promulgated by him as late as noon on Monday. Up to that time he had declared the police were ample to preserve order, and all attempts to disturb the public peace, or interfere with the parade would be promptly met and put down. There was not even need of the services of the National Guard. The police force was ample to quell disturbance, by whomsoever made.

A CONTINUOUS ACCOUNT.

GATHERING OF THE ORANGEMEN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—As early as eight o'clock this morning crowds of Orangemen were collected around their headquarters, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, where the procession was to start from. In the building on the corner, where two lodges hold meetings, were gathered members to the number of two hundred, together with a few women. Most of the men wore Orange scarfs and had revolvers and swords about them.

THE LODGE ROOMS GUARDED.

Police to the number of 400 arrived about half-past ten, under the lead of Inspectors Jamison and Walling, and placed one squad on Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue, another on Twenty-eighth, and a small corps on Twenty-ninth street, about half way down the block, on both sides of the avenue, to prevent any not members of the Orange fraternity from entering the lines.

SNEAKS ARRESTED.

Several persons representing themselves as Orangemen were allowed to pass through, but being ... ice, and on about twenty were found revolvers, pistols, all kinds of clubs and old rusty swords. From one man was taken a seven-shooter, loaded, a box of cartridges, and a roll containing the names of nearly one hundred volunteers who had got ready to do duty. Every few minutes arrests were made, and in almost every case the arms taken from the prisoners. A fellow representing himself as a reporter had furnished himself with a four-shooter and ammunition and clubs. He gave his name as McGinnis, and was taken in charge, together with a companion named American.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

Toward two o'clock, the neighborhood of the Orange headquarters became intensely crowded, and the police had much difficulty in keeping the mob within bounds. About 2:30 P. M. the Orangemen formed on Twenty-ninth street, below Eighth avenue, and at the same time the Twenty-second Regiment, under Col. Porter, marched past and formed in line on Eighth avenue, where they loaded with ball cartridges. Next came the Sixth Regiment, which took up position to the north of the Twenty-second. The policemen on the east side of the street, and the military on the west, and it would seem to be the intention to have the Orangemen march between the two files. They presented a very small appearance, numbering scarcely two hundred. They have two banners, one the Stars and Stripes, the other a banner bearing a picture of William of Orange on horseback, and a small one with the inscription, "American freemen, fall in." After waiting some time for a band of music at last it arrived, and the line was formed.

THE POLICE CHARGE THE CROWD.

About this time the police stationed on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob, and it was feared a general row would take place, but it was quieted, and at three o'clock the signal for starting was given.

THE FIRST ATTACKS.

The procession started, and twice was attacked by the rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. Large numbers of rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners.

BAYONET CHARGE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

At Twenty-sixth street the Ninth Regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were killed and wounded, among them one woman. Colonel Fisk was shot through the ankle. Captain Spencer, of the Ninth, was killed by his own men while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieutenant Page, of the Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, was mortally wounded. Between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot. Sixteen citizens and three soldiers were killed. Coming down the avenue at the corner of Twenty-third street, the Eighty-fourth regiment fired upon the mob, killing and wounding twelve. One policeman was shot dead. The fight on Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue was more severe than at first reported. Over 150 of the mob were certainly killed and wounded. Among the troops known to be killed, besides those already reported, are a Captain of the Eighty-fourth and two privates, and a Sargeant of the Ninth. Five regiments are resting on their arms near Cooper Institute.

THE BOULD HIBERNIANS.

Just before the Orange procession formed, three hundred Hibernians, all armed, with loud cheers took possession of Twenty-ninth street, immediately opposite the police, who stood quietly by waiting for orders. When the orders came, the street was cleared in two minutes. One detachment marched quickly down Twenty-ninth street towards Seventh avenue; two others, one up and one down Eighth avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of a locust showed that some unfortunate had found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty.

AN ENTERPRISING ARTIST.

Every shop had its shutters up, and nothing but policemen were in sight, with the exception of an intrepid photographer, who adjusted his apparatus to view the row with all imaginable coolness.

BANNERS AND LADIES.

Gen. Shaler at first advised the Orangemen not to bear banners, but finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph and three more for the stars and stripes. The master then exhorted the brothers to keep the peace, maintain their dignity, and on no account retaliate for blows or insults while on the march. Any brother becoming disorderly would be expelled from the order. The question then arose whether ladies were to join the procession in carriages. The ladies were not afraid, but finally concluded to go home and wait the results.

One brother was pointed out as well known to the Irish Catholics, and he was requested not to go out, for if he did there would surely be a riot. Thomas Bennett offered a prayer for the divine protection of this great day. Governor Hoffman, accompanied by several officers, drove up the avenue while the procession was moving on Eighth avenue. Notwithstanding the dark appearance around, he never looked better than this afternoon. Soldiers two deep lined the avenue for eight blocks, and one thousand policemen were also present. The pavements, windows and every inch of room were occupied by a dense crowd. As soon as the riot began, the stores in the upper portion of the city were closed, and in the jewelry and some other stores the valuables were removed from the show windows. The postoffice is now guarded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which, although Irish, stand ready to put down the Hibernians.

THE AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

IN THE EARLY MORNING.

We have before us a great mass of telegrams from New York, detailing the exciting scenes of riot and bloodshed. The morning broke with the sky overcast with clouds, the atmosphere close and sultry. At 7 A. M. the streets presented anomalous scenes, resembling greatly those of the dark days of the draft riots in 1862.

PREPARATIONS TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Soldiers in undress uniforms are flitting quietly to their armories, and heavy squads of police are moving to their designated posts. A printed secret circular has fallen into the hands of the authorities, detailing the plan of the proposed attack on the Orangemen. Evidences of the extraordinary precautions taken by the city authorities, under Gov. Hoffman's instructions, to preserve the peace, are witnessed on every hand. All the troops at the forts in the harbor are under arms, ready to move at a moment's warning, Gen. McDowell pledging hearty co-operation with the State authorities. Nine regiments of the State National Guard are under arms at their respective armories. Gen. Shaler and staff are at the central police station, where their headquarters will be during the day. Gov. Hoffman and staff are at the Clarendon Hotel. A battery of United States light artillery from Governor's Island are prepared for action, in the park near the Battery. Several batteries of mounted howitzers are on harbor police tugs, lying off Twenty-seventh street, East River.

FAIR BUT FALSE PROMISES.

At 9 A. M. everything was quiet, it appearing as if Governor Hoffman's proclamation had had the desired effect, and the Orangemen would be permitted to parade without molestation. These appearances, we are sorry to say, were only too deceptive.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

In the vicinity of Police Headquarters, at 10 A. M., all was bustle. The whole police force had assembled under their captains, to the number of 1,500 or more. Detachments were sent out to the various localities where trouble was most likely to occur, a squad of fifty being detailed to guard the publishing house of Harper Bros., which has become very obnoxious to the Irish Catholic element. Up to this hour no disturbances had yet occurred. In front of No. 14 Spring street the effigy of a man trimmed with orange colors, suspended to a telegraph pole, was cut down by the police. Mounted policemen were darting hither and thither, carrying orders. Twenty stages stood ready to convey police to any point as soon as possible.

IRISH CATHOLIC LABORERS SUSPEND WORK.

At 11 A. M. the Irish Catholic laborers on the boulevards had suspended work, and were marching down town in a body. An Inspector of Police, with two hundred and fifty men, was dispatched to intercept them. The government battery from Castle Garden Park was sent up town. Another battery of light twelve-pounders came over from Brooklyn, and was stationed on the East side of the city.

THE RIOT COMMENCED.

At 11:15 A. M. the riot had commenced at last. About 10:45 word began to come to headquarters to the effect that the mob had gathered in large force near Eighty-third street and Third avenue, and were driving people from the streets. A body of two hundred and twenty-five picked men, under Capt. Hidden, were sent to disperse the mob. Another report was that the rioters were marching through the boulevards, attacking the Swiss and Italian laborers in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-third street and Ninth avenue. Seven companies of the Seventh regiment, under command of Col. Rockafeller, were sent to the protection of the laborers.

THE MOB CLAMOR FOR ARMS.

At 11:35 A. M a large number of Irishmen had congregated near the Fenian headquarters on Nineteenth street and Second avenue, this city. The mob clamored loudly for arms. This was peremptorily refused, and they threatened to pull down the place. About one hundred and fifty officers were put in stages and immediately sent over there. At the Fiftieth regiment armory, in Hestor street, a large crowd collected, and signified their intention of taking arms. There were about one hundred men of the regiment in the armory, to each of whom were dealt out forty rounds of cartridges, and this morning, seeing that the regiment was prepared for them, one brawny Irishman said, "Come, b'ys, lets go down to the Seventh ward and get our lads, and we will clean out the d——d Dutch. The majority of the mob then started off under the leadership of this man to get "the lads."

Prince street is alive with men speaking in whispers, who, when they see any strangers coming, keep silent. There was a report of a fight at the Hibernian Hall, but before the police reached there it was stopped and all was quiet.

12:30 P. M.—An immense mob has collected on Third avenue, near Eighty-third street, and are driving all the men from work. The mob is coming down town. The police headquarters is now being prepared to meet an attack. Two companies of soldiers are just quartered on the upper floor.

FIGHTING IN THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH PRECINCTS.

12:41 P. M.—Fighting is now going on at the Tenth and Eleventh precincts, and along Bleecker street. The militia have been ordered to Eighth avenue and Forty-second streets, where an attack has been made upon Judge Heiser's house. Large bodies of police have left in stages also.

THE HARPERS' BUILDING ATTACKED

At 1:50 P. M. two Ribbonmen had been killed, and several soldiers and policemen were reported wounded. At about this time an attack was made on the Harpers' publishing house, but the mob was repulsed. The conductors of the Eighth Avenue Railroad were pressed into the service of the rioters. The latter have cut the wires of the police telegraph.

THE MILITIA TAKE A HAND IN.

The militia fired into the crowd on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, killing a number; also dispersed a crowd at Hibernian Hall.

3:30 P. M.—The encounter at Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue appears to be quite serious. It is stated that two members of the Ninth regiment and three policemen were killed and a number wounded. Further, that ten or more of the mob were killed and a large number wounded.

THE MOB CONCENTRATING—THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES THREATENED.

The mob are apparently concentrating on the west side of the city in the vicinity of Twenty-third street, where the Jersey organizations are to land. Open threats are made by the leaders that they will sack the newspaper offices to-night. The whisky shops are in full blast.

The rioters have cut the police wires, and there is no telegraphic communication with up town and the west side; it is now all done by couriers.

The Feeling in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Accounts of the notorious proceedings in New York as they reached this city, caused much excitement. The bulletins of the various journals were scanned with lively interest by large crowds of people. There were some manifestations of violence by the hot-headed ones, but nothing amounting to an affray has taken place up to six o'clock.

EFFECT OF THE RIOT IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, July 12.—News of the riot in New York caused a great sensation here. Orders were issued to close the arsenal and guard it, which was done, though there was no appearance of disorder here.

NIGHT BEFORE THE RIOT.

Scenes at Hibernian and Other Headquarters—Feeling in the City.

About five hundred of rough and brutal looking characters met at Hibernia Hall under the name of the Irish Convention, among them the notorious Tom Herigan, Edward L. Carey, Tom Darcey, and others like unto them.

A committee was appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, correcting the misstatements which have been promulgated as to the objects of the Convention.

Mr. Carey, who has the credit of being the leading spirit of the Hibernians' projected attack, said this ... Irishmen and Orangemen. No true Irishman could live in peace with an Orangeman. The Orangemen had taken an oath to support the Queen of Great Britain, and unless they broke that oath they could not be citizens of this country, nor could they be considered true Irishmen.

Among other things, Mr. Carey said that many Protestants belonged to Hibernia societies. He thanked God that no Catholics were Orangemen.

During his speech Carey was often interrupted by most uproarious applause, and at times some of the more drunken of his auditors interrupted him with insulting expressions.

Before the meeting adjourned there was a grand free fight, in which several roughs were badly handled.

The first fight occurred. It was a small one, but straws show the way the wind blows. Patrick Connolly, an Irish Catholic, was standing, this evening, with a number of others of the same race and crede at the corner of Center and Pearl streets, whenthe subject of the parade arose. Connolly said he coeld see no reason why the Orangemen had not as much right to parade as any other class of citizens. He had scarcely spoken when some one struck him from behind with a heavy tumbler, crushing his skull. He fell insensible, and was set upon by the crowd who beat and maltreated him shamefully. He was finally rescued by the police, but whether from fear or from inability, no arrests were made.

Jas. W. Gould, Master of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 1, said: "You can tell the Hibernians that we are as pleased at the new state of affairs as they can be, and even more so. We are poor men; we have no man of influence among us; we are not Tammanyists, and for those reasons our right to walk the streets have been taken away. That order of Superintendent Kelso will do us more good than any effort of our own could possibly effect. It will be a power in the land, and in the future we will be allowed to parade when and where we please."

"That order has killed the Democratic organization in this State, and it has completely wiped away the influence of Tammany Hall in national politics for all time to come. The whole people are with us. We have reason to rejoice.

No class of citizens feel more severely the injury done to the Irish people by preventing the Orange parade than the Fenians.

The leaders of the Brotherhood held several informal caucuses to-day, and condemned the action of Mayor Hall and Superintendent Kelso. They say that while they are opposed to Orangemen, because they regard them as allies of the British Government, they are ready to protect them in their right to march through the streets like other bodies of men.

The feeling on this was so strong among some of the Irish liberators that they held a secret session at their rooms, No. 25 First avenue. The principal members of the Fenian Council were present.

Mr. W. J. Hefferman, editor of the *American Celt*, said that, while he differed with the Orangemen, he felt bound, as an American citizen, to concede their right to parade and celebrate any event they thought proper. The authorities in preventing the procession did so on their own responsibility, and the Irish people had no part in the proceedings. For his part he knew he represented the feelings of the Brotherhood. He was in favor of taking such steps as would result in bringing the Orangemen to the ranks of the Irish Nationalists and burying the disastrous and disgraceful feuds which have divided Irishmen for a century.

The speaker then denounced the course pursued by the Superintendent of Police.

Early before the session began, a paper was circulated among the members of the Produce Exchange. It was a call for a meeting to be held as soon as the business of the day was over, for the purpose of expressing the indignation of the body at the pusillanimous policy of Mayor Hall and Superintendent Kelso. The paper asserted in the preamble the undoubted right of the Orangemen to parade and picnic to-day, and called for the signatures of all members who were in accord with this sentiment.

While it was circulating about the room the greatest eagerness was manifested by the gentlemen present to obtain and sign it. As a member expressed it, they almost trampled on each other in their attempts to reach the document.

While the scene was going on knots of people were gathered in all directions, discussing the great event which is agitating the entire State, and expressions of contempt for the powers that be but dare not act, found vent in emphatic if not very choice language.

The excitement was intense, and there was no attempt made to curb the indignant resentment which actuated every member.

Several merchants expressed themselves in anything but ambiguous terms, as to the ruinous results which must flow from this untimely yielding to the power of the mob.

One gentleman said: "I am a Catholic myself, and a firm believer in the faith, but I am utterly opposed to interfering with the Orangemen, who have the same right to use the streets for their parade, as their opponents, the Hibernian Societies."

The declaration was received with loud applause.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of six, who, in conjunction with the President, shall present a copy of the resolutions denunciatory of the Mayor's policy at an adjourned meeting of the Board.

THE CRISIS.

How the Riot Came About—The Introductory Scenes of the Drama—The Timidity of the City Authorities—Expressions of Public Opinion.

Never, since the bloody riots of 1863, has the city of New York been in such a perfect blaze of excitement as at present. For many days the proposed Orange parade, and the counter "target excursion" of the Irish Catholics, have been almost the sole topics of conversation throughout the city, the opinion being unanimous that a dreadful conflict was inevitable, unless the protection of the police and military authorities were thrown around the Orangemen, the nature and objects of whose Society have been misapprehended in many quarters.

WHAT ORANGEISM MEANS—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN ORDER—THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and precepts of the Protestant religion, to maintain the laws and Constitution of this country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the order, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom. It lays no claim to exclusive Protestantism or exclusive loyalty, but it admits no man or body of men within its pale whose creed is not Protestant and whose principles are not loyal. Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the Institution demands as an indispensible qualification, "That the candidate shall be believed to be incapable of persecuting or injuring any person on account of his religious opinion,"—the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal citizens of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. The rules of the Institution are open not only to the members thereof, but to the whole community; there is no reserve except the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other.

PREVIOUS OUTRAGES—IMPOTENCE OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND HIS CLERGY.

So much for the principles of the Society. It has been customary for the various lodges of the Order to hold an annual parade on the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. Last year during the celebration, it will be remembered, a brutal attack was made upon some members of the Order, their wives and children, by a number of workmen employed on the Boulevard, and receiving pay from the city. It is probable that, had the law been fully carried out on that occasion, and the instigators of the riot properly punished, no threats of interfering with the procession would this year have been made. Whether this supposition be correct, or not, however, it is certain that, from the earliest moment at which it was decided to hold a celebration, the Catholic organizations of the city openly expressed their intention of attacking and killing the participants, and that for the purpose of forwarding such avowed purpose, they have held numerous secret meetings for equipment and concert of action. At the first of these meetings, held on the evening of June 30th, when a cry for arms was made by one of the delegates, it is reported that every one present in the room displayed a weapon, the majority of them navy revolvers. And although the Archbishop and the Catholic clergy generally throughout the diocese implored and urged the members of their congregations not to interfere with the Orangemen, it was plain that their advice was thrown away, and that nothing except an overwhelming display of military force could prevent them from bringing matters to a bloody climax.

DUPLEX CHARACTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS—MODERATION OF THE ORANGEMEN.

It is to be remarked, also, that the tenor of Archbishop McCloskey's address, while in some respects deserving of all praise, tended to deepen the feeling of animosity against the Orangemen by improperly characterizing the proposed procession as an attempt to outrage the feelings of Catholic citizens, and demanding that it should be suppressed. This was not right. The Orangemen had been careful to state that they would neither carry banners nor play airs repugnant to their Catholic fellow citizens, and they even announced that they would avoid such localities as were principally settled with adherents of the Catholic Church.

THE KEY-NOTE OF THE BUSINESS—FRUITS OF THE INFALLIBILITY DOCTRINE.

The key-note of the whole matter may be said to lie in the recent declaration of Father Hecker, made through the leading Catholic organ of this country, that "while the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences." The terrorism and threatened massacre may be taken as the logical results of this assumption, while the letter of Mayor Hall to the Grand Master of the Society, deprecating the proposed procession, and the order of Superintendent Kelso forbidding it, afford pretty fair illustrations of its acceptance.

SUPERINTENDENT KELSO'S ORDER—INDIGNATION OF THE FREE PRESS—THE TRIBUNE ON THE SURRENDER TO THE MOB.

The promulgation of this order aroused the people and press of New York to a greater degree of indignation than has been manifested since the time when Governor Seymour called the rioters of 1863 his "friends." The *Tribune* of Tuesday said of it:

"The General Order of the Chief of Police, published in the *Tribune* this morning, is evidently written by a higher authority, and only signed by Mr. Kelso. The mob and its friends have ordered our amiable Mayor to put down the parade of the Orangemen, and he has consented in this roundabout way. He furnishes the rhetoric, and the Chief of Police has probably little to do but to sign his name. We must not be misunderstood. We have no sympathy whatever with the purpose of the Orangemen's parade. It seems to us not the par of wisdom nor propriety for natives of foreign countries who have come here to better their condition, and become patriotic citizens of the Republic, to hang on so implacably to the old hates and jealousies and animosities of their former home. But that does not affect the question of the duty of the city authorities to preserve peace on the day of the parade. The Orange parade, unnecessary and ill-advised as it is, is not an unexceptional occurrence. It is as much entitled to protection as the recent Germa nparade, or the French Fair, and is much more clearly a legal manifestation than tqe various Fenian displays we have so often witnessed. Every one of these demonstrations excited, of course, very bitter feelings and reflections among those who opposed the cause they celebrated. But who ever thought of preventing them lest some hot-headed objector should throw a brick at the banners? We can imagine the sort of countenance our Mayor would have presented to a delegation of Frenchmen who should have proposed to him to prohibit the German parade, out of regard to their national susceptibilities. Yet he has done a meaner and more unlawful thing in this case. He has arbitrarily forced a body of citizens to give up a peaceable and lawful manifestation at the bidding of a handful of riotous brawlers, who threaten murder and disorder if their barbarous fancies are not complied with. The only reason which could have dictated this shameful action, is that the law-breakers of Wednesday are more numerous and valuable voting-stock than those they propose to attack. The last, and not least, of the evils we have suffered from that corrupt Ring, which is a nursery of crimes and shames, is this enforced surrender of the honor and fair name of the city to a brutal mob, which now has no check upon its arrogance and its greed."

REMARKS OF THE "TIMES"—WHAT THE CITY OF NEW YORK EXPENDS FIFTY MILLIONS A YEAR FOR—"A RULE OF PRIESTS AND ROWDIES."

"The order demonstrates that the city authorities dare not disobey the commands of the Irish Catholics. In other words, it is settled as a rule that whenever the Catholics object to a procession, that procession shall not be allowed to appear. 'It is given out,' says Superintendent Kelso in his circular, 'that armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of the parading lodges.' Now what has been given out is that armed preparations for *attack* have been made. The poor Orangemen are now in the position of the lamb in the fable of the *Wolf and the Lamb*—and Mr. Kelso attributes to them the design of the wolf. Mr. Kelso condemns street processions generally. Surely it is rather late in the day to do that. Why was it that Irish Catholic processions were never interfered with? The reason has always been plain, and it is now plainer than ever. The city authorities are afraid of their own supporters. They now officially proclaim that the city is absolutely in the hands of the Irish Catholics. They cannot even undertake to preserve the public peace when the Catholics threaten to break it. It is for this that we are taxed more heavily than at any period of our history—it is for this sort of government that we are made to expend over $50,000,000 a year. Two out of four of our city rulers are bigoted Roman Catholics, the men who prop up the city government are Roman Catholics, and now it is decided that Protestants have only such rights as Catholics choose to accord them. We are officially informed that we live under the rule of priests and rowdies. Protestants may be allowed to walk the streets in two and threes, but never let them dare to form in procession. If they do, the Catholics will come down upon them and 'cut them to pieces,' or set the city authorities to disperse them. Gradually the 'Ring' are disclosing to the people the real nature of their rule."

THE HERALD AROUSED—THE INSOLENT DICTATION MUST BE SUPPRESSED, AND THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW UPHELD.

"No condemnation of the riot which was threatened to-morrow can be too severe, and no words of burning scorn can fully convey the general detestation of the contemplated outrage. In a country where all men are equal, where the panoply of liberty is over all, where freedom of opinion, of speech and of action is accorded to all, the slightest invasion of the rights of any is a fit subject for rebuke. When such invasion of the rights of others takes the form of dictation from a few men prescribing a course of action for a part of the people and threatening disorder and bloodshed in case they are not heeded, the rebuke must be made in terms as unmistakable as language can convey it. Such is the necessity which is upon us now, and we mean to make ourselves heard upon this question of the Orange riot once for all. This is no time for soft words, for persuasive language, or for conciliatory speeches. Nothing short of the denunciation which means swift and sure punishment will answer in this emergency. The law must rule, and the rights of all must be respected. Those who disregard the law and violate the rights of others, causing riot and bloodshed, must be punished by the law for the murders of which they may be guilty. The spirit which prompted these threats against the Orangemen must be put down. It is the same spirit which prompted the Paris Commune, impelling them to forget the rights of others, to turn the capital of the world into a charnel house, to destroy the repositories of science and art, and tear down monuments revered by time and sacred in the eyes of all mankind. It is the same spirit which prompted the draft riots of 1863, inducing men to burn asylums where children were nurtured and hang negroes to lamp posts. It is the same spirit which was exhibited at Elm Park last year—the spirit which brooks not freedom of opinion, speech and action in others. It is a baleful spirit, productive of the worst consequences, and can meet with no favor from the American people. We should be sorry for Superintendent Kelso's order if we could resist the impulse to laugh at it. He has permitted a lawless few to overawe the police of a great city and dragged the magnanimity of the metropolis into the dust. He has violated the rights of the innocent that men who had avowed a purpose to break the peace might have no excuse for breaking it. It would be a pitiable spectacle if it were not so very funny."

VOICE OF THE WORLD—THE CROAKING OF A FROG IN IN A POND—HAUNTED BY THE KU-KLUX.

"Men organized on the principles and ruled by the spirit of these lodges have just as much right as and no more than a band of that Southern order of the Ku-Klux, evoked by the Radicals out of their own consciousness, would have to march in procession through the streets of New York. What it would be wise and right for the police in that case to do it is just as clearly right and wise for the police to do now. That the police have now done this wise and right thing will earn for them the thanks of all men in the community, not bent on riot and disorder with an eye to concomitant chances of plunder, or indifferent to riot and disorder if only that might breed some vile opportunity of partisan assault upon the government which suffered them to come to pass."

THE STANDARD SHOWS ITS COLORS—MAYOR HALL DESIGNATED AS THE TOOL AND COWARD.

"There never was a more humiliating general order issued by our municipal authorities than the one we print this morning from Superintendent Kelso to his captains. It is humiliating to all law-abiding citizens, because it declares that the police of this city are at the mercy of a set of lawless men, who are as much outside the pale of any church as they are of decent society. It is humiliating, too, we have no doubt, to Superintendent Kelso himself. We believe him to be individually a courageous man, who would, if allowed, protect the public peace and vindicate the rights of all citizens to do an orderly and legal act. But we recognize in his peremptory order the same architect who wrote the letter to Mr. Bond, also published this morning. We mean Mayor Hall."

VIGOROUS WORDS FROM THE SUN—THE CITY AUTHORITIES DENOUNCED FOR SUBMITTING TO MOB RULE.

"Superintendent Kelso says he has been legally advised to take this step. It would be interesting to learn whose legal advise he has followed. It would be more interesting to know whether, on similar advice, he would have stopped the great German procession in April, or the Irish procession on the 17th of March. Some weeks ago the Host was carried at the head of a solemn procession in Williamsburg. The Police Superintendent of Brooklyn was not, it seems, legally advised to stop that, but he had as much real right to interfere with it as Kelso has to interfere with the Orangemen. Superintendent Kelso, however, represents the Democratic rulers of this city. He has received his orders from them. They have been terrified by the threats of the Hibernian societies, and have bowed their heads. They have virtually submitted to mob rule. They have confessed that the will of a secret organization has more weight with them than the rights of the people. They assume to discriminate between two Irish factions, and declare that Irishmen of the same religious belief as Meagher and Emmet and Wolfe Tone and John Mitchell have no right to parade the streets of New York. The Mayor, Governor and Superintendent of Police virtually say that they are incompetent to maintain the laws and to preserve public order."

OPINION OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER—NEW YORK "HUMILIATED."

"However the purposes of the Orangemen might be condemned, it was conceded that in their public demonstrations they were entitled to the protection that is so willingly and so universally extended to all other organizations. The appeal was to the universal sense of justice and to that Liberty which Americans claim for themselves and extend to others. There has, however, been a cruel disappointment, and to-day the people of New York feel a sense of humiliation which they little thought those to whom authority and power are entrusted would have brought upon them. Once before, the mob spirit, in one of its fiercest and most alarming demonstrations, has been vigorously repressed, and the authority and majesty of law have been vindicated. Now, in presence of a threatened disturbance, the Mayor and the police can reach no better conclusion than to offer a deliberate surrender and to refuse to the Orangemen the privileges so freely accorded to all other organizations. They have qualled before the menaces of a secret force which it was their duty to drag to the light and to punish for any infraction of the law. If an order or a proclamation was issued, it should have been 'packed' with vigor. It should have sounded forth the terrors of the law in terms not to be mistaken. It should have shown no timidity in the face of lawlessness, and no disposition to shrink from duty, no matter what sacrifices were involved in its full perfomance. How all these conditions and requisites are disregarded, a perusal of the order of Mr. Kelso and the letter of Mr. Hall will show."

THE PROTEST OF THE POST—THE MEN WHO MISGOVERN THE CITY THE ALLIES OF THE MOB.

"The city authorities have surrendered to the threats of a law-defying mob. Superintendent Kelso, after long consultation with Mayor Hall, yesterday evening, ordered the police to disperse—not the mob which might interfere with a peaceable procession—but the procession itself. There was a time, in this city, when the authorities ordered an anti-slavery meeting to be dispersed, on the same ground which Mayor Hall and his Superintendent of Police take now to justify their prohibition of the Orange procession. It would irritate their opponents; the could not control their tempers, and, being lawless ruffians, would attack the anti slavery men; therefore the latter must not meet together. There was a time when Union men, peaceably meeting in some parts of our country, were dispersed on the same plea. And the men who now, ruling this city, or misruling it rather, forbid the Orange procession, in those days justified those other concessions to the demands of the mob. Let us of the Northern States no longer deplore the condition of the South. We have our Ku-Klux here in New York; but they do not take the trouble to conceal themselves. Ruffians, carrying muskets and pistols, were seen in the streets of New York last night, and wandering from bar room to bar room, prepared to shed the blood of peaceful citizens on Wednesday. They did not blacken their faces or disguise their persons, these New York Ku-Klux—for they knew that the men who misgovern New York were their friends. It ought to be remembered, in justice to the Roman Catholic priests in this city, that they did not on this occasion fail in their duty to the cause of order. Archbishop McCloskey said: 'I warn all parents, husbands and brothers to go to their employments and attend their ordinary avocations as usual on Wednesday next, and to return peacefully to their homes in the evening, as though no such temptation to do evil was ever thrown in their way. Let Catholic mothers and wives and sisters remain at their homes and attend to their home duties, and allow no unworthy curiosity to draw them near this Orange procession'—and the priests spoke in the same strain. [Nevertheless the Bishop made a successful demand upon the city authorities to prohibit the procession. ED.] The press, too, with one or two exceptions, did its duty. But the Tammany Ring, which has the city in its clutches, reckless, unscrupulous, shameless, without regard for the welfare of the city, and with a cynical contempt for law and order, have taken the part of the mob."

So far as the action of the municipal authorities was concerned, it had up to this point exactly conformed to the key-note pitched by Father Hecker, and except for the proclamation of the Governor, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, it would in all probability have continued to be of an equally docile, not to say servile character, to the end of the chapter. The proclamation of Governor Hoffman, however, gave a new complexion to the whole matter, the subsequent phases of which will be found fully described in our various telegrams relating to the subject.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

How the News was Received Here.

Indignation Among the Irish Protestants—General Denunciation of the Conduct of the New York Rowdy Catholics—The A. P. A. of Allegheny County—Feeling Among the Prominent Members, etc., etc.

The news that riot and bloodshed had actually commenced in the streets of New York, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to the oft repeated threat of the Roman Catholic element of that mob-dominated city, created intense excitement and indignation among all non-Catholics in the city. The early, telegrams, as bulletined at the newspapers and telegraph offices, were perused with eager interest, and the afternoon prints, containing fuller information, were seized with avidity and read in squads on the street corners, in bar-rooms, and other public places. The "New York riots" were the great topic of conversation, to the exclusion of almost everything else.

THE IRISH PROTESTANTS,

Having read the morning dispatches, and knowing better than others the temper of their ancient foes, felt that a conflict and bloodshed were inevitable. They were not surprised to hear that the Orange men had been attacked, and while denouncing the bigotry and intolerance of the Irish Catholics, censured the New York municipal authorities in unmeasured terms for truckling to them and trifling with the rights of all other classes. During the day we encountered several of the leading men among them, and found the sentiment of indignation universal. The views of one of these, as expressed to us, will show the general feeling:

Reporter—I presume you have seen the dispatches from New York?

Mr. J. A. Yes. The riots have commenced, *and there is no telling where they will end.*

Q. What is the feeling among the American Protestant Association lodges in regard to the riots?

A. Well, the matter has not been directly discussed in our lodges, but there can be but one sentiment—that the Catholics in New York in instigating and executing this assault upon unoffending citizens in the exercise of their rights, is a blow struck at Protestantism, not only in New York but everywhere in the United States.

Q. The A. P. A. lodges are understood to be similar in character to the Orangemen of New York?

A. Yes; they are closely enough allied to stand shoulder to shoulder in resisting to the death such unwarranted outrages as have been committed against their brothers in New York.

Q. It is hardly possible that such an outrage would be attempted in any other city in the country?

A. The character of the Irish Catholic is the same in Pittsburgh as in New York ... same excesses here as there. Whenever they think they have the power, they will be ready to take Protestantism by the throat.

Q. What is the number and strength of the A. P. A. lodges in this county?

A. I cannot tell exactly. There are about fifteen lodges, and they number many thousands in the county.

Q. It is presumed these lodges will meet to take action in regard to the doings in New York?

A. I have heard much talk among the members to-day, and some of the lodges may meet this evening. We will give our brothers all the moral aid in our power, and *material* aid if necessary. It is time that the rowdy Catholics of New York should be taught that they cannot rule that city. The Catholic element are establishing a precedent there, where they seem to have the power, which will not be agreeable when put in practice against them in other cities. The blood of Orangemen shed by Ribbonmen in the streets of New York will cry out against Catholics in every city of the land. They are precipitating the conflict, and we are ready to meet them.

Such is the sentiment expressed among Irish Protestants everywhere, and it is shared by thousands who do not belong to their secret orders, but who are as open and outspoken in their denunciation of the high-handed outrages which called them forth.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

As an indication of the feeling prevailing among those who cannot be said to be influenced by national prejudices, we might quote the remarks of several intelligent gentlemen on the subject, but one or two expressions of sentiment will suffice. Said one: "I happened to be in New York when the Catholics celebrated last St. Patrick's Day. They made a grand display on Broadway. Policemen were out in full force, lining the street and guarding every crossing, that nothing might interfere with the procession. Their right to celebrate the day was not questioned by any one in authority, civil or ecclesiastical. There were no proclamations forbidding the parade, and no Protestant Bishop or minister called upon the municipal officers to stop the celebration as a violation of law, and an outrage upon the feelings of Protestants." O, no. It was all right and proper, legal and constitutional for Catholics to parade on St. Patrick's Day; but Orangemen must not insult these same Catholics by passing in review along that same thoroughfare! They must be stopped as trespassers and disturbers of the public peace! If not prevented from marching, they must be shot down in the streets like dogs! This is freedom and liberty and law in the city of New York! This is the 'religious toleration,' which the Catholic Irish would extend to their Protestant brethren wherever they dared to show their hands. The Catholic Church must be held responsible for this outrage and lawlessness. They must be made to feel that they cannot trample under foot any class of American citizens, no matter how obnoxious they may appear in their eyes. If they persist in this, they will array all classes and creeds against them, and the consequences will be upon their own heads."

"How humiliating the thought," exclaimed another, "that in the metropolis of free America the right of a few thousand citizens to peaceably assemble is denied them by a mob, and can only be exercised at the risk of life, and under the guard of the civil and military powers! Such scenes make us a laughing stock in the eyes of aristocratic nations, and are calculated to shake our faith in the ultimate success of free institutions and popular government."

These and kindred sentiments found free expression all over the city, and not one was found bold enough to justify or palliate the course of those who have brought this trouble and disgrace upon the country.

THE BLOODY RIOTS,

Between the Orangemen and Catholics, which made the North of Ireland a scene of slaughter on so many occasions, were vividly recalled to the minds of many on yesterday. Old men recited to their children what they had witnessed forty years ago in Clare, Armagh, and other counties, and recounted equally bloody scenes in which their fathers had participated, the history of which came down to them through tradition. Old sores were opened and made to bleed afresh, and the young men of to-day are having instilled into them a feeling of bitterness and hostility which only Catholic intolerance and oppression can provoke.

THE GERMAN PROTESTANTS

Were equally outspoken in their denunciation of the outrage perpetrated against the Orangemen. Maintaining for themselves the largest personal liberty, they express a determination to do everything in their power to secure the same rights to others. They are a unit in declaring that every citizen must be protected in his rights, and that no class or church shall be permitted to abridge the freedom of any other class or church by overriding the laws and resorting to mob violence.

THE DEMAND FOR NEWS

Which prevailed everywhere yesterday has not been equaled since the "dark days of the rebellion," and every edition printed was speedily exhausted. The newsboys were encountered everywhere, and reaped a rich harvest in disposing of their papers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871, Midnight.

THE SECRET CIRCULAR.

The following is a copy of a printed circular which has been distributed to the commanders of divisions and companies of the Catholic attacking force. The numbers from one to thirty-two represent the various divisions, and the names, "Vinegar Hill," "Croppies," "Lie down," etc., are supposed to indicate the points where the Orange procession was to have been attacked by the divisions designated. The movement is engineered by men who have seen service, as is evidenced by the completeness with which everything has been planned. It is believed it was the intention of the Catholics to break through the Orangemen at some point where the attack could most readily have been made, and where the Orangemen could have had the least chance to defend themselves. The attack was to have been made in overwhelming numbers, and the unfortunate Orangemen, overborne and scattered, were to be slaughtered without mercy. The attacking party would have been armed with breech-loaders and pistols, and they boasted that they were strong enough and numerous enough to overcome any force of police or National Guards that might be sent against them. They say that they are resolved to fight the thing through, and they will effectually squelch Orangemen in this city by destroying it, root and branch. Following is the circular in question, which there is high authority for pronouncing genuine:

"Orangeism. The green above the Boyne. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th will follow Sleveinamons; 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th follow Vinegar Hill; 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th follow that city violated treaty; 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th follow Giant's Canseway; 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 follow Croppy Lie Down."

A PROTESTANT LEAGUE.

The following document has been circulated for signatures with a view of forming a Protestant League: "In view of recent and probable future events, the immediate organization of a society to be known as "The Protestant League of America," headquarters in New York City, with affiliated societies throughout the United States, is recommended. For this purpose and properly to consider the event that gives rise to this suggestion, let public meetings be called at once in this city and elsewhere. The claims of Roman Catholicism are incompatible with civil and religious liberty."

EFFECTS OF THE RIOT ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Many Democrats admit that the conduct of Tammany in surrendering to the mob spirit, Hoffman's tardy and compulsory proclamation, and the conduct of the Catholic Irish to-day, will do incalculable injury to the party, not only in this city and State, but throughout the country.

THE CASUALTIES.

A complete list of the casualties as ascertained up to the present hour shows twenty-nine men and two women killed, and seventy-two wounded. The names of the killed are Henry C. Paige, private of the Ninth Regiment, and financial manager of Fisk's Opera House; Ackerman, aged sixty; Chas. Bucklane, aged thirty; James Clark Love, aged twenty-five; Timothy Hanlon, aged twenty; Thos. Spring, aged eighteen. The remainder are not yet identified. Colonel James Fisk, Jr., was wounded on the ankle as he was lifting up the body of his employee.

FIRED WITHOUT ORDERS.

The Eighty-fourth regiment, who made the most slaughter, fired without orders, though not until they had been a number of times fired upon from houses.

ALL QUIET.

At this hour everything is quiet. Hibernia Hall is entirely dark, and no rioters or riotous proceedings are visible.

THE ATTACK DEPRECATED.

The Irish Catholics of the better sort deprecate the attack, but the Hibernians are very indignant.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At Brooklyn there was so much excitement regarding the riots in this city that it was deemed advisable by the police and Chief Campbell to have a force at headquarters during the night. All the court officers and sanitary squad were held in reserve to 1 A. M. The Fourteenth Regiment was dismissed early in the evening. All the regiments turned out full numbers. The Seventh had 1,100 men in line.

COL. FISK THREATENED BY THE MOB.

The locality of the house to which Col. Fisk was taken is kept a secret, as the mob threaten to take the life of any member of the Ninth, and especially that of Fisk. The Hibernians will have vengeance for the men of their order killed to-day.

THE PARADE IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, July 12, 2:30 P. M.—About one hundred and fifty Orangemen paraded to-day in Jersey City, escorted by three regiments, and were unmolested. Gov. Randolph and staff are at Taylor's Hotel. The Governor has ordered the ferry companies to stop their boats, if crowded, before entering the slips, till it is ascertained that no roughs are aboard. Regiments were stationed at each ferry house ready for service, if needed. All the liquor stores in Jersey City are closed. There is a great deal of excitement, but quiet generally reigns.

THE ORANGEMEN NOT DISTURBED IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Advices from the principal cities of Canada state that the Orangemen paraded without being disturbed, but intense anxiety is felt at the proceedings in this city.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At an adjourned meeting merchants held in the Produce Exchange this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police, in discriminating between the rights of one religious or political organization to the prejudice of another.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the sophistry and superficial pleading published in said order for its justification, as unworthy the source from whence it emanates, and as in direct opposition to the great American doctrine of liberty for all.

Resolved, That we care nothing for the religious or political prejudices that may underlie differences among our foreign-born citizens, but we deprecate any restriction of the rights of one class more than another, and equal rights and privileges must and shall be granted to all foreigners alike, without regard to their voting power.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby are tendered to Governor Hoffman for the prompt manner in which he has relieved the Empire city from the odium of being governed by a rabble.

RAID ON A FENIAN HALL.

The police seized two hundred stand of arms at the rooms of Fenian Hall, Nos. 19 and 21, Avenue A, and brought them to police headquarters. The mob did not wait to learn the business of the police, but fled on their approach.

RAN LIKE SHEEP.

The police, backed by the Eighty-fourth regiment, made a raid on Hibernian Hall, and the mob ran like sheep. A large number were arrested and locked up. Revolvers and pistols were found upon their persons. The arms were removed from the hall by the Eighty-fourth and taken to the Central office.

DEGRADED.

Policemen Wm. Hennessy and Patrick O'Grady, of the Sixth precinct, refused to fight, and their buttons were cut off, and the men locked up.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE RIOT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The news from the New York riot to-day produced here a profound sensation. Bulletin boards have been surrounded with crowds during the afternoon and evening, and the newspaper offices were besieged with anxious inquirers for information. The interest throughout the day pervaded all circles; in the banking houses, on 'Change, in the stores and in public conveyances. It has been the general topic of conversation; the expression has been quite general that the right of the Orangemen to pass through the streets should be maintained at all hazards. A deep seated anti-Catholic feeling has been developed, but it has been distinguished by moderation. Though there are many who beyond question sympathized with the effort to break up the procession, there have been few who have been heard in public to manifest sympathy with the rioters. There has been no such day of intense feeling since the war.

END OF THE PROCESSION.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Orange procession broke up in Fourth avenue, opposite the Cooper Institute. The Orangemen put their badges and regalia in their pockets, and, mingling with the crowd, dispersed. The police took charge of the Orange banner.

TROOPS READY TO MOVE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

NEW YORK, July 12, P. M.—The city is quiet. Heavy bodies of police are patrolling the city, and the troops in the armories are ready to move at a moment's notice. An Orangeman's house was stoned to-night, but the mob fled from the police. Several false alarms of fights were made.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE PROCLAMATION.

FISHKILL, N. Y., July 12.—Thirteen guns were fired here in honor of the proclamation of Gov. Hoffman.

THANKS TO GOV. HOFFMAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—At a meeting of the Common Council this evening, resolution of thanks to Gov. Hoffman for his action in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade were unanimously passed. The board is largely Republican.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL INTERVIEWED.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The newspaper reporters interviewed Archbishop Purcell to-night, with reference to the New York riots, but found him with comparatively little to say on the subject. He says that in this country the Orangemen had an undoubted right to parade. Dispatches from Dayton and adjacent cities show a deep feeling of indignation over the riotous proceedings. Things are quiet here to-night.

THE BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

[From the N. Y. Times of yesterday.]

No one can doubt that public feeling has been stirred to its depths by the disgraceful surrender of our city to the Irish mob. Even our contemporaries who are in the pay of the ring, and who generally support their employers, for once revolt at their odious task. With a single infamous exception—that of the *World*—every journal in this city yesterday bitterly condemned the Mayor and his friends for handing over the public liberties into the hands of the Irish Catholics. It was an act without a parallel in the history of this country—an act so cowardly and base that every American must regard it with shame and disgust. The Tammany leaders absolutely forsook the city by preconcerted arrangement. Governor Hoffman was among the first to run. Tweed packed up his biggest diamonds in a carpet bag, and took flight early on Monday. Sweeny and Connolly went off to Long Branch. Hall, after writing the circular which he made poor Kelso sign, decamped with three hundred volumes of manuscript plays, novels, and philosophical essays, which he has written during the last twelve-month, and intends to print at the city expense. These men have not even the pluck to face their own supporters. Their livers, as the Orientals say, turned to water. They forsook the city, and officially announced to the Irish Catholics that everything was left at their mercy.

Time is justifying all that we have ever said of the Tammany leaders, and is justifying it much faster than we anticipated. Already it has been proved by their own reports that these men have embezzled enormous sums from the public purse. Last Saturday we brought home one distinct case of *theft* to Sweeny, Connolly and their colleagues. We have alleged over and over again that the Tammany leaders keep their places only by pandering to the lowest sections of the community, and that true Americans are in no way responsible for their existence—except by abstaining from putting forth their power to crush them. Our statements have been signally verified. Tweed and his friends have committed one of the greatest outrages on public liberty ever recorded. In the first place, they allowed so-called "Hibernian societies" to publish notices in the papers to the effect that on the 11th members must assemble to "*receive arms and final instructions.*" It was known that the arms were to be used against the Orangemen on the 12th. The notices in question were signed, but no proceedings have been taken against the persons responsible for them. No attempt was made to warn the Irish Catholics that a riot on the 12th would be sternly suppressed. On the contrary, the Mayor and his fellow authorities went down on their knees to the rioters. They implored the Irish to take the city and be satisfied. The Protestants, they said, shall not be allowed to assemble in any thoroughfare. You are our masters, and when you issue your orders they shall be obeyed. We admit that this is a Roman Catholic city, and that anything which is disagreeable to Roman Catholics ought to be "quelched." Such is the idea of governing a great city which actuates the Tammany leaders.

The Romish Church has never sought to impose a greater tyranny upon any people than that which our Roman Catholic rulers have now imposed upon us. For the first time, the Irish mob has been officially informed that its word shall be law in this city. The people who make up that mob are not capable of drawing fine distinctions. They could not understand, even if they could read, the cumbrous reasoning of the Mayor in General Order No. 57. What they see broadly and distinctly before them, is that the city authorities are afraid of them, and they will not be slow to turn that knowledge to account. They will come to the inevitable conclusion that the city is at their mercy. Does anybody suppose that such an impression as this can be produced without working grave results? The Irish will very soon find another pretext for threatening a riot—or they will make a riot without taking the trouble to give us warning of it. Then we shall see a repetition of Monday's proceedings. The city authorities will basely betray the public liberties into the hands of the disorderly class. They will bring shame upon the American name by proclaiming that Irish Catholics rule in this city, and that Americans have no longer any rights or privileges. If the members of the ring met with their deserts they would be hounded out of the city for placing the public at the mercy of the men who tried to set up a reign of terror in 1863, who are and ever will be the enemies to all useful reforms, and who now boast that there is no authority in the country strong enough to resist them.

For a time, it may be, we shall still be permitted to celebrate the Fourth of July. We may even be allowed to keep Thanksgiving Day as a holiday. But we are on our good behavior. If the Irish Catholics like to "put us down," the city authorities will run away and leave them to carry out their wishes. This is what the rule of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall means. How long will the people submit to this shocking degradation? How long will they allow the American name to be dishonored by a gang of men who are not only cheating the city out of millions a year, but who are the slaves of the most ignorant and depraved class on the continent? That Tweed and Sweeny are swindlers their own hired advocate, the *World*, has often told the public. But it is an additional humiliation for the people to discover that their rulers are traitors and cowards as well as thieves. Will the public now allow these men to elect a President next year? It is impossible to believe that the spirit of the people has sunk so low. This week's work has at least done one thing—ruined the Democratic schemes for regaining possession of the national Government. The people will never consent to see the liberties of the whole country handed over to the tender mercies of the Irish Catholics.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of yesterday.]

The absence of principle and the open shamelessness which are the characteristics of our City Government, for once serve a good purpose. If we could now be astonished at any act of the Directory which governs us, the news of this morning would fill the community with amazement. The Kelso Circular is withdrawn, and the Governor offers to use the entire power of the State to preserve the peace in case it is threatened by the riotous opponents of the Orangemen. This is a desperate though tardy effort on the part of Governor Hoffman to save the Democratic party of the State, whose position has now assumed a national importance, from the consequences of the enormous blunder which sprang from the ignorance and recklessness of the City Hall Directory. As there is a positive comfort in a feeling of confidence toward the head of the State, we wish we could ascribe this action to the Governor's sense of right and of civic duty. But it is only too evident that it was forced upon him and the party he represents by the unexpected vehemence of the popular protest against the wretched truckling of the city authorities. Not only in the public press, which, with the sole exception of the hired tool of Tammany, denounced the surrender to the mob in dignified and fitting language, but also on the streets and in all places of public resort, there was but one voice of detestation of the craven betrayal of the very principle of government by the gang of unprincipled spoilsmen by whom we are misruled. It was rarely you could find any one so lost to all sense of manliness or national self-respect, as to speak in approval of the Kelso circular. By a singular freak of poetic justice even the ruffians in whose behalf the order was issued expressed no gratitude for it. They growled at Mr. Hall for spoiling their day's fun. But all decent citizens felt that the fair name of the city had been stained by the bungling hands of that coarse cabal, which is so reckless toward the law and so cowardly toward the mob. Later in the day, every cheek which had retained its capacity to blush was reddened with shame when the proclamation of the Democratic Governor of New Jersey appeared, in which he not only warns the evil doers of his own State of the sure punishment which will follow any attempt at the fulfillment of their riotous designs, but also takes occasion to inform our own rowdies of the reception which will await them, if the expected leisure of today should tempt them over the water. From the universal applause bestowed on that sensible and spirited paper, our own rulers may have gained some idea of the depth of public contempt into which they had fallen by their own subservience to the mob.

The proclamation of the Governor was the only way out of the untenable position the Democratic organization of the city had assumed. His action comes too late to save the party from that popular condemnation which always follows such criminal blunders. It is scarcely possible that the Orangemen, who had accepted the situation of force created by the circular of Superintendent Kelso, can now so far modify their arrangements as to go on with their uninterrupted celebration. The very change of front, executed so suddenly in the face of critical circumstances, is a sufficiently clear evidence of a confusion of counsels, which is fatal to the discipline and success of a political party.

It is possible that an attempt may be made to load the whole fiasco upon Superintendent Kelso, and to send him out into the wilderness bending under the sins of the Ring. But no such paltry device can succeed with the people at large. Behind Kelso stands our Mayor, and no jugglery of signatures can prevent the recognition of that wonderful style where Donnybrook vies with the City Hall for adequate expression. Behind the Mayor is that trio of shifty adventurers who own and control him, and it is this final power which has inspired and guided His Honor's fatally facile pen. The city sufficiently understands this. In the honest and fresh indignation of yesterday there were no words wasted on Kelso. Tammany was the source of all the shame and wrong. The country will readily learn this evident lesson. As long as we were only robbed of our money and insulted by the open prodigacy of our rulers, the interior seemed to care very little for it. But now that a grave offense has been committed against the very spirit of social order, a blow has been struck at the foundations of civil freedom, the whole country will recognize the peril we are in from this oligarchy of tricksters so weak as to quail before a handful of rowdies, and so ignorant and reckless as not to know or care when they are rudely touching a vital point of civil freedom.

If, after all, the procession takes place, much depends upon the prudence and discretion of the Orangemen. If they avail themselves with tact and good temper of the privilege now guaranteed to them, they may profit by the movement of generous resentment against their lawless persecutors. They should understand that the good citizens of New York are neither their enemies nor their partizans. If they imagine they are the one or the other, they make a fatal mistake. The city is tired of these endless and unjustifiable feuds among its foreign population. It cannot see its peace continually endangered by their mean jealousies and hates. It says, like the Mountain Chief, "I hold the first who strides, my foe!"

THE TAMMANY SURRENDER—ITS EFFECT UPON THE MORE RURAL DEMOCRACY.

[From the Herald of Yesterday.]

What effect Superintendent Kelso's order No. 57, forbidding the Orange parade might have had upon our Democratic cousins in the country yet remains to be seen. We cannot definitely determine how far Tammany is upheld or condemned by the rural Democrats, who live far away from the influence of the foreign vote, and are undismayed in their mountain strongholds by the threats of city mobs, until our newspaper exchanges begin to come in. It seems more than probable that the great outcry of scorn and contempt will be hurled upon the representatives of our city government, even from the newspapers most friendly to the party. The New York Tammany branch of the Democratic party has never won the actual affection of the Democracy of the interior. It has been considered the parvenu of the party by the old first family aristocracy of the South and the Hancock-Adams family nabobs of the East, and it has been looked upon as a selfish, city bred, bondholding offshoot by the broad-scoulderd, big-idead partisans of the West. Withal, however, it holds the money, understands the diplomacy and manages the voters, and so the Democracy all over the country bend to Tammany. But they bear no willing or meek yoke, and the Orange surrender will be quite sure to call forth a fierce attempt at the bursting of bonds. We must await our country exchanges before we can definitely ascertain the full extent of this Democratic upheaval.

The surrender is the more unfortunate for the Tammany Democracy, because it settles nothing definitely. The same question must come up again next year, and the year after and every year, and will have to be met again, and each succeeding year the question will become more important and pressing, until the surrender of right to the threats of the mob will not be acceptable as a settlement of it. The spirit of concession has ere now ruined the Democratic party. Concessions to the lawless border ruffians in Kansas brought it into disrepute, and eventually split it into the Douglas and Breckinridge factions in 1860; concession to the spirit of rank treason cast upon it an ineffaceable blot in 1860; concession to the fighting mobs of the Southern Confederacy marked its career through the war and shut the gates of the White House against it for eight years, and it may prove that its concession to the mob spirit of the Hibernians to-day will close the gates against it for four years longer. Such weak, tampering concessions never make lasting peace. Like bloody instructions, they return to plague the inventor. Like a renewed note, they come back at a future day with a heavier sum total and more clamorous for settlement. A strong hand, a determined will, an undaunted nerve on the part of Tammany the present crisis would have secured not only the peace of the city to-day more certainly than the surrender secured it, but would have secured to Tammany itself the warmer admiration of its friend and the stronger respect of its enemies, and probably the goal of all its hopes—success in 1872.

DIGNIFIED SILENCE.

The *World* recapitulates in its editorial columns the points of Gov. Hoffman's eleventh-hour proclamation, but has no word of comment thereon.

HOFFMAN IN THE CITY MONDAY.

It is stated on authority that Hoffman was in the city Monday, and knew all about the Kelso order, and he consulted with the Tammany leaders. This fact, it is said, can be clearly proved.

ALL QUIET, BUT MORE TROUBLE FEARED.

All is quiet at this hour, and the rioters have dispersed, but it is feared there will be more trouble yet. In the Sixteenth ward to-night, threats of arson and murder were freely made. The latest threat of the rioters is that, as they are not allowed to dispose of Orangemen publicly, they will murder them *seriatim*.

SCENES AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Police Headquarters has the appearance of a besieged citidal. Cavalrymen with drawn sabres guard every approach, and a strong force of military is quartered on the upper floor. The police are mustered to the number of 800 in the colored church of St. Phillips, opposite headquarters and in various approaches. All the regiments will remain under arms all night. Very few of the police will be returned to their precincts.

FORTY KILLED—FIFTEEN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, July 12, 10 P. M.—About forty persons were killed during the riot to-day. The total number wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to be mortally wounded. At the Sixteenth precinct there were sixteen dead bodies this evening. They were removed to the Morgue. At the Twenty-ninth precinct there were four dead bodies. At the Morgue there are at present forty bodies. The only ones so far identified are Henry C. Page, Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, Charles Pettit, Charles Bucklin and Mr. Archibald. Among the killed at the Sixteenth precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed to have been rioters.

FISK THE HERO.

Col. Fisk was at the head of his regiment, and was wounded early in the fray, under the following circumstances: Col. Fisk was with his regiment during the morning. About one o'clock he went to see Gov. Hoffman about running off the Pavonia ferry boats. He returned about 2:30 and took command of his regiment. When the collision occurrred at Twenty-fourth street took place, and while he was in the act of giving an order, he was struck with a club and one of his ankles broken. He was at once removed to his private residence on Twenty-fifth street. His wound, though it disables him, is not dangerous. Captain Spencer, of the Ninth Regiment, it is reported, was struck at the same time, and seriously but not fatally injured.

THE ATTACK AT TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: When the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street, the column halted for a moment. Immediately after the halt a shot was fired from the upper story of a brick building, northeast corner. For some time shots were fired at the Sixth regiment from Twenty-fifth street. On the same side of the street the Eighty-fourth regiment received the first shot, and in the confusion a great many men aimed at the windows, as if expecting orders to fire. In an instant one gun was discharged, and then followed an irregular volley along the line of the Sixth, Ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments, a few of the men loading and firing a second time. So sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by surprise, but as soon as possible they rushed among their men to stop the firing. The firing of the Eighty-fourth regiment was chiefly at the upper part of the house where the attack came, but the side-walk was swept, also as soon as the smoke cleared nine bodies, one of them a woman, were seen lying still upon the pavement in front of the house. The right wing of the regiment being advanced about twenty-five yards beyond Twenty-fourth street, the men in that part of the line fired across the sidewalk at the south-east corner of the street and avenue.

Here were a group of about twenty policemen and a few citizens, also. These discovering that the troops were aiming low, threw themselves by common impulse upon their bellies and scrambled away. At first fire, however, a portly well dressed man, who was afterwards ascertained to be R. C. J. Lattimer, was killed, and after him policeman John O'Conner fell dangerously wounded. The firing over, there was a pause of several minutes, in which a further attack of the Hibernians was effected, while the troops, brought to "attention," were reloading their guns. No regard was paid to the wounded and dying.

The terrified citizens were afraid to venture out of their houses, and none of those escorting the Orangemen could advance beyond the lines to give relief, on account of danger that other shots would be fired by the mob, and that the militia would renew their wild volleys. The situation at the crossing of Twenty-fourth street, where the writer stood, was terrible. Before the eyes of any there lay eleven prostrate bodies. Two or three were piled together as they had fallen. A dead woman was stretched across a man. A man with a fearful wound in his head, which covered his face with blood, writhed in agony for some time, and then slowly crept to a door step and feebly strove to raise himself upon it. An aged man, evidently Irish, had received a shot in his arm, and sat down upon the step and desperately faced the troops in the midst of the firing, while holding his bleeding arm extended before him. He remained until relief came, fixedly glaring in silence at the Orangemen. A lad crouched against a cart wheel, beyond the corner of Twenty-fourth street appeared to have received some hurt. The women appeared at the windows above, making signs of anguish and bewilderment, looking down at the bodies and then at the troops. Presently one and then another of the friends of the victims stole out and touched them to see if they were still alive, but soon hastened within. One young Irishman, however, remained walking to and fro, making piteous cries of grief. From time to time he clinched his fist and seemed to be making desperate resolves of vengeance, and then would stop to look at one and another of the bodies. The surgeon of one of the regiments came, with commendable fortitude, to attend to the wounded. At last, when the mob had been driven far back on the side streets, the work of removing the dead and wounded began. The riot was suppressed by this single volley, and the most drunken and desperate of the mob could not be induced to resume the fight.

Gen. Varain, indignant at the action of the Eighty-fourth regiment in firing without orders, ordered it to the rear and brought up one-half of the Ninth to take their place at the left of the Orangemen. The procession then moved on. The passion of the mob appeared to have greatly subsided. The sidewalks

were lined with people, the windows of many houses were crowded, and at many points workingmen in large numbers suspended their labors to witness the procession, but they were all silent. It is doubtful if any case of the day will compare with that of Mr. Latimer, member of a stationery firm on Nassau street, near Liberty. He was walking along Eighth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, and when the first volley was fired several balls entered his body. One passed through his under jaw to splinters, and two took effect in his neck. He at once fell on the pavement, and although still living at Bellevue Hospital last night, no hopes are entertained of his recovery. A sad sight was witnessed at the Morgue. An aged lady, dressed in deep mourning, sat by a rude pine coffin, which was painted a sickly red color in cruel mockery of rosewood. It contained the body of an eldest son. He was a vender of kindling wood, and, in company with a boy, had been on his usual round. In passing a cross street his attention was attracted by the crowds on Eighth avenue, and he drove down Twenty-seventh street from Seventh avenue to see the procession. He had scarcely arrived at his anticipated station of observation before the firing began. A stray bullet struck him in the breast and he fell dead. The boy drove home and informed the mother, who sought and found the corpse of her dead son at the Morgue.

SUMMARY OF THE CASUALTIES.

The following is the latest report of the casualties: Total killed, reported at the Morgue, thirty-five; total wounded, one hundred and seventy-five; total number of rioters arrested to midnight, two hundred. The city is now perfectly quiet.

THE FEELING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The excitement in regard to affairs in New York ran high here to-night. The newspaper offices have been thronged with eager crowds of people, anxious for news. All manner of opinions were expressed, but the prevailing one seemed to be that American citizens have a right to assemble, parade or otherwise celebrate events without molestation or interference from other parties.

QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, ILL., July 12.—The Catholic element in Quincy is very large. The excitement on the receipt of the New York news was intense. No demonstrations of violence, however, occurred.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The news of rioting in New York creates considerable excitement in the streets, but all is quiet.

WASHINGTON.

Is Civil Service Reform Possible?

Important Questions Submitted by the Commission to the Attorney General—Death of Metcalf, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1871.

Civil Service Reform.

The questions which the Civil Service Commission forwarded to the President with the request to lay them before the Attorney General, were two in number: First, whether under the Constitution the President would, by the act of March 3d, be authorized to appoint a Board of Examiners, on whose certificate, after competitive examination, the winner would be entitled by virtue of such certificate to appointment in any of the Departments, whether he was the choice of the Secretary at the head of it or not? Second, if the first question be decided in the negative can the President still lay down rules and regulations by which the Board of Examiners shall give a certificate of qualification and character, and then the Secretaries be bound to select from such examined class, or can they go outside and under existing laws regulating appointments select whoever they please? The Commission considers the weight of authority upon the negative side of the first question, and if it is so decided by the Attorney General, the Commission will conclude that the competitive system cannot be constitutionally adopted, except in case of those offices which are now Presidential appointments. The Commission expects an affirmative answer to the second question, and under such decision consider it possible to reform the *personnel* of the service, but will not be able to destroy the abuses of patronage, since, when candidates have once passed examination out of the whole number those will receive appointment who are most vigorously urged by their political backers. The Attorney General informs the Commissioners that he will probably have an opinion ready within a month.

Death of Judge Metcalf.

Judge Metcalf, late of Ohio, and Chief Clerk of the Interior Department under Secretary Cox, died here to-day. He was a very competent and efficient officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1871.

GEN. CAPRON.

The employes of the Department of Agriculture yesterday passed resolutions in the highest degree complimentary to their late Commissioner, Gen. Capron. To-day his successor, Prof. Watts, appeared at the Department.

THE SEVERN.

There is official authority for contradicting the statement published that the Severn, the flag-ship of the West India squadron, is unseaworthy. She left New York Navy yard only last December, after having been completely fitted and repaired during a period of five months, under the direct supervision of Admiral Lee.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed C. C. Ewell to be postmaster at Kent, Ohio.

THE CROPS.

Information received at the Agricultural Bureau concerning the crops states that the prospect is better than at the last report. In a day or two the official report will be given to the public.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

is expected to return to Washington to-night, and resume his duties in the Treasury Department to-morrow.

A PLAUSIBLE STATEMENT.

P. M. Dox, member of Congress from Alabama, while before the Ku-Klux Committee, testified that in 1868, during an election which was held that year, the negroes became unruly and boisterous to such an extent as to alarm the peaceable citizens. They by some means secured arms, and would frequently march through the streets and roads in the cities and villages, firing off their pieces in a careless manner, much to the alarm of the women and children, and that lives had been lost by these imprudences of the colored people. They were expostulated with and requested to refrain therefrom, but to no purpose. Accordingly, with a view of self-protection, the citizens of the villages and small towns thus annoyed banded themselves together as a kind of local patrols, such as existed before the war in Alabama. In order to work on the superstition of the negroes, masks were used by some of the organizations, with a view of frightening them, and by such means endeavor to subserve the object for which the organizations were formed. This may have been the prime cause which led to the belief of many that there was a systematic formation with chosen officers, called the Ku-Klux, but from his own knowledge Mr. Dox testified that the local patrol thus spoken of accomplished its object of preserving quiet and order in a short space of time, and at once thereafter disbanded, and no organization of any similar kind now existed in the State.

ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATED CADETS.

An army order issued to-day assigns the recently graduated cadets to their respective companies and regiments. They are allowed three months leave of absence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Having adjourned till October, its members not residents of this city, have begun to scatter to their homes—Judge Walker left last evening for Georgia, and Mr. Medill this morning for Chicago. Curtis and Cattell leave for New York to-morrow morning.

THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Alden, now chief of the Bureau of Navigation, takes command of the European fleet in full, relieving Admiral Boggs, now in command here. The United States steamer Congress is preparing for sea.

COAL SUPPLIES FOR CAPT. HALL'S EXPEDITION.

The Boston will probably be sent North with a cargo of coal for Capt. Hall's Arctic expedition. The Worcester, which went with supplies for the French, now on her return home, has a cargo of coal from England, and if she gets here in time will be sent North to deliver the cargo to Capt. Hall. If she does not arrive soon the Congress will be loaded and sent.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hargrave, a lawyer of Rome, Georgia, was examined by the Ku-Klux Committee. He believed that the Ku-Klux organization existed in his section. It committed frequent outrages and its purpose was to intimidate the Republican party, especially the negroes.

CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Henry Kelly, colored, was to-day sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for committing rape on a little negro some weeks since. Kelly all along persisted in protesting his innocence. When sentenced he said he would rather die than go to State prison. Afterwards in jail he swallowed a spoonful of pounded glass. Medical attendance was summoned and emetics brought a portion of the dangerous substance, but the man is still considered in a critical condition.

COLUMBUS, July 12.—George W. Bradley and Theo. F. Bradley, who stole forty thousand dollars from the Adams Express Company in this city on the 17th of May last, plead guilty in the Court of Common Pleas this morning and were sentenced to four years each in the Penitentiary. The State was ready for trial, but the case had been so thoroughly worked up by Pinkerton's national detective agency that the defendant's attorneys saw no show for escape.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—The police of Kingston have made an important arrest in the person of Joseph Hadler, a German, who has confessed to be the leader of a gang of burglars who have infested the river counties for years past, robbing churches, stores and dwellings. He will have an examination in a day or two. A large amount of property was found on his person, including church communion service.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—James Dawson, while intoxicated, attacked his wife with a hammer last night, apparently with the intention of killing her. Her skull was fractured, and she is in a critical condition. Dawson fled.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Mrs. E. G. Wharton, widow of the late Major Harry Wharton, U. S. A., residing in Hamilton Place, this city, was arrested on Monday night on a warrant issued from the Criminal Court of this city, charging her with poisoning Gen. William Scott Ketchum, a retired officer of the United States army; also with poisoning Eugene Vanness, bookkeeper in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons. General Ketchum, arrived at Mrs. Wharton's on the 23d of last month, was taken suddenly sick on the 24th and died on the 28th. An examination of the stomach discovered twenty grains of tartar emetic. Vanness was taken ill during Ketchum's sickness and now lies in a critical condition. The case will go before the Grand Jury on Saturday. Mrs. Wharton is kept a prisoner in her house.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Ira R. Schuyler, bookkeeper of S. W. Campbell, clockmaker, has been detected in a defalcation amounting to $12,000. He admits his guilt.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Wisconsin Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Madison on the thirtieth of August.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—General Shepard, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of this State, will publish a card to-morrow in reply to a paragraph in the Washington *Chronicle* of July 3d, in which he flatly denies ever having taken any action whatever against General Smith, Postmaster of this city, or against Supervisor McDonald, or having asked President Grant directly or indirectly to remove either. He further states that his recent visit to Washington was in no way connected with St. Louis officials.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

ROME, GA., July 8.—At the city election to-day, to decide whether Rome should subscribe $100,000 to the Northern and Southern Railroad, from Rome to Columbus, Georgia, the vote was unanimously in favor of subscription.

Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham, accompanied by her young son, arrived at Cumberland, Md., on Friday morning last, and is stopping at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. McKaig. She is represented to be in a deplorable state of mental and bodily health, superinduced by the tragical death of her husband. She is in such condition as to be scarcely aware of the presence of her friends.

M. Emile Ollivier has become the father of a son and of a brochure. The former was given the name of Jocelyn: the latter, which was announced a long time ago, bears the name *Ma Justification*, and only an edition of a few hundred copies has been published for circulation among the friends of the ex-Minister.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1871.

The statement published about a week ago, that the new five per cent. loan of the Government is to be shortly withdrawn from both the home and the foreign markets at an early day, is denied by the Treasury agents in this city, who say that the efforts during the next two weeks to place it will be greater than at any time since the books were opened. There is nothing definite in regard to the condition of the negotiations in Europe. Should the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury succeed in inducing European bankers to take the remaining $130,000,000 of the loan, it ought to have but little effect on the foreign exchanges, as it would simply be giving new bonds for old ones already held in Europe; in a word, changing one form of security for another, the amount of the liability of this country to Europe, except in the matter of interest, remaining the same. Thus far the reports, which have been numerous to the effect that the new bonds were *just about* to be all taken in Europe, have simply encouraged speculative sales of gold, the demand to cover which has kept the gold market strong.

—The prices from London are barely steady, the maintenance of ten-forties at 90⅜ being the most important point. Consols are again 93⅜, and the bonds are as follows, their currency valves being calculated at the reduced prices of 112¼ for gold, and 110⅝ for foreign exchange:

	London.	New York Equivalent.
Five-twenties of 1862	92⅝	114.95
Five-twenties of 1865	91⅝	114.33
Five-twenties of 1867	90⅝	112.78
Ten-forties	90⅜	112.94

—In the local market to-day there is little to report. Money continues very easy, and loans are made to good parties at moderate rates, but the volume of business at banks is comparatively light.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅜	112⅜
10-40s	112	112
Gold	112⅜	112¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s of 1881	117⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅞
United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Currency Pacifics	114⅛

—The Wall street markets were steadier and higher to-day, notwithstanding the riotous condition of the city. The papers are discussing the anomalous position of Rock Island stock. The intention to increase its capital stock two million, in the face of a law forbidding it places matters in a queer light. The Chicago *Tribune* says: It is the opinion of some of the best legal talent in this city, that under the Constitution of this State no railroad corporation of this State can consolidate with any other corporation, nor increase its own stock, until the Legislature shall pass some general law authorizing such acts and prescribing the method of procedure. All increase of stock and all consolidations are positively prohibited by the Constitution, except under these conditions, and, as there is no such law, either in existence or proposed, authorizing consolidations or increased issues of stock, it is apparent that any such increase of stock, or any such consolidation with any other corporation, as is rumored about Rock Island, would be fictitious, and the Constitution provides that "all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of stock, shall be void."

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—which is the one rumor says is to be consolidated with the Rock Island—extends from Washington, Iowa, (267 miles west of Chicago,) to Leavenworth, Kansas, a distance of 250 miles. This road will make a direct line of 507 miles from Chicago to Leavenworth, the distance being about the same also, by this new line, to both Kansas City and St. Joseph. This company now have about two hundred miles of their road completed and in operation. The gap of about fifty miles in Daviess, Grundy, and Sullivan counties, in Missouri, will be finished in August, and in view of the fact that this will be a shorter line than any present one from Chicago to the three most important cities on the Missouri river, there is reason to believe that it will be one of the most important and profitable roads in the West. As shown above, the Constitution of this State prohibits consolidation, but this road is, in fact, a continuation of the Rock Island Company's system of roads. The Rock Island Company have guaranteed $5,000,000 of the Southwestern Company's bonds, and the latter road is entirely under the control of the Rock Island Company, and will probably be leased to it at a rate which will make it the most important feeder the Rock Island Company has. Wall street, with its usual perversity, has talked of a consolidation which cannot legally take place, and has viewed this rumored consolidation as an element of weakness in Rock Island stock, when, in fact, the control of the Southwestern road, either by consolidation or by lease, will materially increase the profits of the Rock Island Company, and consequently the value of its stock. Those who are acquainted with the agricultural wealth of North Missouri, where, for a hundred miles of its line, the Southwestern road will have no competing parallel line nearer than forty or fifty miles on either side, will see at once that this will be the most important feeder which the Rock Island Company will have. The real secret of all these rumors probably is, that Mr. Tracy and his friends are covering the "shorts" they put out on the day or two before Woodward's failure, knowing as they did then, that they could cause the explosion, and depress the stock temporarily below its real value, by allowing rumors to go uncontradicted, and by countenancing a false view of the real value of all the Southwestern Railroad as a branch of the Rock Island system.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 12, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Do. Scrip	91	91	91	91⅛	91	91
Erie	28	27⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Reading	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Harlem	....	128⅜	128¾	....	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	120⅛	120⅛	....	....	....
Lake Shore	108	108⅛	108⅛	108¾	108⅛	108⅞
Illinois Cent	....	135⅛	135⅛	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	118	118	118	118	118	118
C. & N. W.	72	72	72⅛	72⅛	72½	72
Do. pref.	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜
Rock Island	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞
St. Paul	60	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	60	60
Do. pref.	80	80	80	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Tol. & Wabash	....	57⅞	57⅞	....	....	....
Do. pref.	....	81	81	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	44⅛	44⅞	44½	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	120	120⅛	....	....	....
Do. pref.	....	123	123	....	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2	2⅛	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	106¼	106⅜	....	....	....
Canton	....	78¼	78¼	....	....	....
W. U. Tel.	....	58	58⅜	....	....	58⅜
Quicksilver	....	12	12	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛
Adams Ex.	....	80¼	80¼	....	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	49⅛	49⅛	....	....	....
American Ex.	....	52	52	....	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	53⅛	53⅛	....	....	....
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	47¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	18⅜
Reading	55⅞

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting no particular change, except in certain articles, and these will be found noted in their proper places. The weather was melting hot, being probably the hottest of the season. Our rivers are again on the rise, with over three feet in the channel. Produce—The market continues in good supply, holders in most instances are anxious to realize. Flour—The market ruled dull, buyers take hold very sparingly. They contend that prices must come down. On the other hand, holders refuse to make the concessions that are demanded. The result was the sales were entirely for local purposes. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand. Butter—Dull but no lower; holders consider prices sufficiently low. Bacon—We can report a fair market, more particularly for sugar-cured meats. The leading houses report a good business doing. Apples—The receipts are increasing and prices are weak with a declining tendency.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	3,679	2,694	6,373
Apples, bbls	731	1,463	2,194
Cheese, boxes	2,061	1,601	3,662
Corn, sacks	1,892	2,884	4,776
Wheat, sacks	2,892	3,169	6,061
Barley, sacks	343	321	664
Rye, sacks	251	481	732
Oats, sacks	3,908	6,429	10,337
Butter, packages	176	351	527
Bacon, pieces	....	2,000	2,000
Bacon, tierces	313	1,409	1,722
Dried beef, tierces	36	75	111

The following are the wholesale quotations. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged:

APPLES—The supply is fully up with the demand, the tendency being downward. We note sales to a fair extent at $3@3 50@4 00, the latter for prime qualities. Receipts 152 barrels.

SODA ASH—The supply was fully up with the demand. Dealers, just now, are confining their purchases to actual wants. Sales—Soda Ash, common, 4¼@4½c; Refined, 4½@4¾c. Potash, 7¼@7⅜c. Pearls, 9@9¼c ₩ lb.

BEANS—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—We have reported a dull market for some days, and have no improvement to announce. Prices have probably touched bottom. The supply is fully up with the demand. We are reported sales of prime choice lots nicely put up 16@17c; fair to good 12@13@14c; grease butter 8@9c. The shipments East are on the increase. Receipts 34 packages.

BROOM CORN—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at $4@6@7c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales at 33@35c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In fair demand; sales ¼-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₩ doz.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with regular sales of full weight star at 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl, Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply with fair receipts. The current rates were Ohio Goshen 12c; prime Factory Ohio 11@11½c; Dairy Ohio 9@10c ₩ lb. The market closed weak; receipts 289 bxs.

CANNED ARTICLES—There is an active demand at the following figures: Tomatoes $2 75 ₩ dozen; peaches—2-lb cans, $2 00; 3-lb cans, $3 25@3 50; corn—$2 50 ₩ dozen.

COUNTRY MEATS—Market dull and nominal: shoulders 5½@6c; ribbed sides 6@7c; clear do 7@7½c; hams 10c; lard 9@9½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. The leading houses report an active demand for sugar-cured meats. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 7¼@7½c; sugar-cured 10½@11c; Hams, sugar-cured canvased, 16@16½c; sides, ribbed, 9½@10c; clear do. 10@10½c; dried beef 19@20c ₩ lb. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₩ bbl. Lard in tierces 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—The season is about over. There is no demand; no stock on hand. We omit quotations as they would contain no information.

EGGS.—The market was not an active one, still there was no decline in prices; fresh ones nicely packed for shipment sold at 16½@17c ₩ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 85@90c ₩ bush.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. We can report sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 24@24½c. Store sales were made at the usual advance.

FEATHERS—Sales at 73@75c for No. 1 live geese, from first hands; store 80@85c.

FLOUR—The market was not an active one, dealers being apart in their views. The receipts since our last were 227 barrels. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are working up their old stock of wheat in order to be ready for the new. The sales were entirely for local purposes. The following are the ruling rates: Medium winters, $6 75@7 00; choice Wisconsins, $6 85@7 00; baker's Minnesota, $7 25; good winters, $7@7 25; fancy flours, $7 50; bags, 25c less. Mill rates unchanged. Rye flour commands $5 50@6 00 ₩ bbl., in a small way.

GRAIN—The market may be set down as being in an unsettled condition; buyers were not very plenty and were inclined to purchase sparingly. The receipts continue light since our last; the following lots were received:

Oats, sacks	1,298	Wheat, sacks	419
Corn, sacks	800		

Wheat—The demand was limited. We quote red winter $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45 ₩ bushel, as per quality and condition. Contracts have been made for delivery of new wheat at pretty low figures. Oats—We are reported sales on wharf and from depot at 60@61c; store sales 66@68c. Corn—The stock in first hands is light and the market firmer. The rates for new mixed ear in bulk were 67@68c; mixed shelled 69@70c; prime yellow 72c. Rye—Market firm, with scarcely any stock to operate with. The asking rates were $1 00@1 05 ₩ bushel. Barley—spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c.

GROCERIES—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand. The leading operators are evidently well satisfied with the condition of the market. Coffee and Sugars are considered good articles at present prices. The current rates were:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12⅞c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18¾c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¼@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY—The market was firm with a good local demand. We can report sales of baled on the landing at $28@31@33 ₩ ton. Baled sold at a variety of prices, viz.: $25@34.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2¼@2½c.

HOMINY—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY—The market was steady with a fair demand. We can report sales at 25@30c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 65@67c; Chicago and winter strained 80c; Pittsburgh 78c ₩ gallon.

HEMP—The market was weak. Prices have declined with sales of Rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; dressed 12½c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Market steady, with an occasional sale of middlings at $1 70@1 75 per cwt.

ONIONS—The receipts continues large; prices have further declined. We note sales at $3@3 25 ₩ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts were fair. We note sales live chickens by the coop at 50@55 for spring and 70@75 for large size.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¼@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Market steady, with sales of Tennessee at 10½@11c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large and prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We quote nominally at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. The market was dull; there was not sufficient demand to establish quotations.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by car load at $1 62@1 65.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@9½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was entirely devoid of animation. The demand was limited and sales were of a similiar description. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. The principal topic of conversation was in regard to the New York riots. The following are the nominal rtes:

CRUDE.

The rates for the following deliveries were: Spot, July or August, 13c; S. O., all year, 12⅞c; B. O., all year 13½c; Parker's Landing $5 ₩ bbl. We did not learn of a single transaction.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; our buyers were shy and not disposed to take hold. We quote as follows: July 25⅛c; August 25⅛c; September 26c; August to October 26c, asked; September and October 26c; November and December 25⅛c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, 1,000 each September and October 26c

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKERS' LANDING, July 12, 12 M.—Market quiet at $4 95@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 12 M.—Crude oil 14½c; refined, July, 25⅛@25⅜c; do August to October 26c.

NEW YORK, July 12, 14 M.—The market is quiet and a little weaker; crude 14½@15c; for refined 26⅛@26¼c is asked, with only 26c bid; little doing in the way of transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 5:30 P. M.—July 25⅛@25⅜c; August 25⅛@25⅜c; September 26@26⅛c; crude 14⅜c.

NEW YORK, July 12, 3 P. M.—The market is very quiet and slightly weaker, as far as buyers are concerned; crude 14½@15c; refined 26⅛c, nominal; no transactions reported.

MONTHLY EXPORTS.

The following are the exports of oil from Philadelphia for June, 1871:

	Gallons.	Value.
HULL.		
Petroleum, refined	59,902	$16,900
STOCKHOLM.		
Petroleum, refined	96,058	24,494
BILBOA.		
Petroleum, refined	79,651	20,542
ELSINORE.		
Petroleum, refined	463,257	117,493
HAMBURG.		
Petroleum, refined	1,990,443	501,635
BREMEN.		
Petroleum, refined	1,310,704	277,537
ANTWERP.		
Petroleum, refined	1,178,299	301,369
CORK.		
Petroleum, refined	93,448	24,500
STETTIN.		
Petroleum, refined	441,687	111,157
GIBRALTAR.		
Petroleum, refined	269,696	70,308
BORDEAUX.		
Petroleum, crude	128,530	22,897
Petroleum, refined	176,618	33,586
BRISTOL.		
Petroleum, refined	172,478	43,981
CRONSTADT.		
Petroleum, refined	181,560	45,390
KONIGSBERG.		
Petroleum, refined	97,448	24,500
HAVRE.		
Petroleum, refined	151,310	26,541
ROTTERDAM.		
Petroleum, refined	198,032	50,498

PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 11, 1871.

The following tables will show the official receipts of coal by the slackwater for June, for the past three years. This year's business for June will be found small, an account of the necessary repairs to Lock No. 2 preventing the passage of boats during a large portion of the month; also, the exports of coal by the Ohio for June, for the past three years. The low stage of water in June prevented many exports by river, as our table exhibits:

MONONGAHELA COAL TRADE—JUNE RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	June, 1869.	June, 1870.	June, 1871.
Pool No. 1, bushels	866,000	694,000	244,000
Pool No. 2, bushels	3,639,600	2,486,200	1,432,100
Pool No. 3, bushels	1,064,900	809,000	80,000
Pool No. 4, bushels	513,700	544,300	179,500
Total	6,084,400	4,533,500	1,935,600

It may be proper to remark that the break in the lock at No. 2 prevents the passage of coal. This will account for the small receipts as compared with previous years.

EXPORTS BY RIVER.

	June, 1869.	June, 1870.	June, 1871.
To Cincinnati	3,000,000	635,000	....
To Louisville	2,800,000	467,000	....
To New Orleans	1,018,000	......	....
Total	6,818,000	1,102,000	....

EXPORTS OF COAL BY RIVER FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS FROM JANUARY TO JULY.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	1,775,000	4,723,000	3,804,000
February	3,970,000	4,189,000	6,857,000
March	6,629,000	7,834,000	11,420,000
April	4,670,000	4,922,000	5,748,000
May	2,960,000	6,527,000	8,267,000
June	6,924,000	1,102,000	....
Total	26,928,000	29,297,000	38,096,000

Cleveland Iron, Nail and Hardware Market.

During the past week the demand for pig iron has been very moderate, and with fair receipts stocks have been accumulating. There is now but very little prospect of any active market, as the demand for manufactured iron is declining and the mills are working less every day, thus reducing the want of crude. We make no change in our quotations, but the tendency is to lower figures. We are unable to give receipts and shipments this week, owing to the interruption of business on the Fourth.

The season of dullness for bar iron, so long anticipated, has at last arrived, and there is but a limited trade, in consequence of which we note a decline of ¼, making the net rates 3¾, and further concessions are not unlikely.

The nail market is excited, unsettled and merely nominal, a break having occurred without the market being established. The active competition existing in the nail trade in this city renders the market very irregular, and one keg is sold at the same rate as one thousand kegs. As we close a decline of 15c per keg has been fully established. This makes the net rate $4 00, and the market has a downward tendency in the absence of any material demand.

Both heavy and shelf hardware are moving freely at full prices. An advance of 1c per pound on shot is noted. Augers and auger-bits have advanced about 15 per cent., but the exact advance is not fixed in this market. The discount on screws is changed from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent.—*Commercial Review.*

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

July 10.—Coal is quiet and firm, and dealers quote Pittsburgh afloat at 15@16c in barges and boats, and 20, to the city trade. Pomeroy coal is sold at 18c delivered.

CINCINNATI.

July 10.—The retail demand continues steady, and prices firm. Youghiogheny afloat 15c, and delivered 18c. Ohio river afloat 9c, and delivered 14c. Cannel 22c. Gas coke at yards 9c, and delivered 10c. Hard foundry coke 12@14c delivered.

The Hop Crop.

In speaking of the prospects of the hop crop, the Kilbourn (Wis.) *Mirror* of a recent date says:

"The farmers in this vicinity, and throughout the entire hop region, so far as heard from, have evinced a commendable degree of good sense in ploughing up part of their yards, though there are some exceptions.

"The crop prospects, so far as observation and information at hand enable us to judge, were probably never better at this season of the year. The vines look well and thrifty, having in a great many instances reached the top of the poles, and should the weather continue favorable, we might confidently predict a large yield and good quality.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the Week Ending July 6.]

Georges codfish in fair demand, with sales the present week at $4 50@4 62½ ₩ qtl. Market firm. Bank $4 12½@4 25. Mackerel—New Shore in very light receipt; sales of large 3s at $6 25@6 50; medium 3s $5 25@5 50. No transactions in Bay. Fresh Halibut—sales of Georges at $4 50 ₩ cwt. Bank $3 ₩ cwt by the trip; smoked do 9@9½c ₩ lb. Oil—Cod 50c ₩ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1871.

Below will be found a report of the proceedings and state of the East Liberty market for the week ending Wednesday evening, July 12th, 1871:

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week's market, we remarked that the arrivals were light and the number of buyers in attendance smaller than usual; yet the market was fair and all the offerings sold readily at prices ranging from ¼ to ½c higher than had ruled the week previous. On Thursday the arrivals were fair of through stock destined for the Eastern markets, and light of those intended for sale here, and in quality, were a mixture of grades from light and common to heavy good shipping steers, with some really fine choice cattle. The market, under the influence of the light receipts, was good, and there was a fair demand for all the offerings at prices from ¼ to ½c higher than those which ruled the past two weeks. On Friday the receipts were light, and the yards pretty well cleared of stock, everything being sold or shipped out. During the day a good many buyers left for the East, and the feeling became more weak, and although prices did not decline any, it was evident to all that the market would stand firm under free arrivals. Saturday but very little was done, the receipts continue light, but the feeling growing more dull and weak and inclined downward. The market, although closing rather unfavorable for the future operations, had been an exceedingly good one, in fact one of the very best we have had since the great decline commenced. In reviewing the operations of the week, in order to lay before our readers the cause of the sudden advance of ½c or about $10 to the head on fair shipping cattle, we were unable to find any real cause existing, by reason of advices from either east or west; it was one of those sudden changes which sometimes occurs when the markets are overstocked or barely supplied. At such times when the supply of cattle are very light sellers will force up the prices all they can, and when cattle are very plenty—are in greater supply than is wanted, buyers will bear down heavily. Last week the demand was fair, buyers were for double the amount of stock that was on sale, and sellers knowing that no difficulty would be experienced in disposing of all on hands, concluded to advance the prices, and were actively assisted by the buyers themselves, who in their anxiety to obtain some stock were at every turn overbidding each other, and really paid more for stock than sellers expected to get; thus closed one of the very best markets experienced for some time.

This week the arrivals were fair up to Monday. Some cattle were retailed, but the market was not very good, butchers complaining of very bad meat markets, and declining to purchase except at very low figures. Owing to this the market was dragging and slow, about the same feeling ruling as at the Allegheny market. On Tuesday the arrivals were heavy. The quality was fair. The number of buyers in attendance fair, but very few changed hands, buyers generally contenting themselves with looking around and making observations as to supply, quality, &c. To-day the receipts have also been heavy and, with what had already been here, constituted heavy offering. An additional number of buyers arrived and at present the number is larger than has been here for a long time. The market since last week has declined considerably, at least from ¼ to ½c. Buyers are acting very bearish and are wanting to purchase at prices fully ½c lower than last week. While a good many cattle are changing hands, the sales are rather hard to effect and require considerable effort on the part of sellers. To-night the yards are all full of cattle and the market rather dull at the following quotations:

Fresh Cows.

The number of cows on sale is very small. The demand for them has almost entirely ceased. Prices have declined greatly within the last two months, and from present appearances will go lower: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 00@6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50@5 60; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 25@5 30; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50@4 50; Texas steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50@4 25.

Hogs.

In closing last week's report we noted that the market was rather steady at about $4 60, the top price. On Thursday the arrivals were light, and buyers making very little difference between the grades. Friday the run was very light and the quality good. Under the influence of a better demand than had been ruling for some time, the market became brisk and hogs sold readily at an advance of 10c ₩ 100 lbs. On Saturday matters were about the same as on Friday. Arrivals light, quality good and selling readily at figures a shade higher, the market closing firm and strong with fair prospects. This week the receipts were light on Monday. Buyers were anxious to purchase, and the market became excited, sellers getting about their own prices, and we have to note that some sales were made as high as $5 10. On Tuesday the arrivals were more free, and the market became more settled, prices declined from 10 to 20c and closed at $4 90 for best. To-day the arrivals are coming a little heavier, but prices have not changed, and the market is active at the following rates: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 80@4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 60@4 70.

Sheep.

The sheep market closed last week fair, everything being sold or shipped out. This week the arrivals have been heavy. Advices from the East are not very encouraging, and buyers are offish and want to purchase at lower prices. Not many are changing hands; the market dull and dragging, buyers purchasing very sparingly, and generally at prices from ¼ to ½c lower than had ruled before. The following are the ruling rates: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5¼c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 50; medium to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25; lambs 5 to 6c.

CATTLE SALES.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erb	12	14,430	6 00
Erb	6	6,400	6 00
E Young	17	18,710	5 90
Burkhert	3	3,230	5 65
J Heller	4	4,370	6 25
Wolder & O.	4	3,840	6 00
Weilful	2	2,100	6 00
A Kaldoller	1	1,460	4 25
A Kaldoller	1	1,910	4 35
A Kaldoller	1	1,170	5 00
C Kesthner	1	1,160	5 50
T Scherleon	8	10,640	6 75
J Urbine	1	1,160	6 25
C Hellrich	3	3,030	6 00
D Kesthner	3	3,340	6 25
P Switzer	1	1,110	5 80
J Hilligas	19	18,250	5 30
R Gellogher	16	19,550	5 62
R Gellogher	15	16,510	5 25
R Wagner	14	10,270	5 87
T Lamb	15	19,180	5 75
T Lamb	2	2,420	5 50
HOLMES, LAFFERTY GLASS & CO SOLD TO			
Seltzer	17	17,930	5 87
Seltzer	32	38,470	5 25 over 5 87
Seltzer	19	22,500	6 12
M Dalton	26	20,720	6 37
W Kelly	35	38,310	5 25
R. Gallagher	78	78,140	4 25
Hartzell	17	20,270	5 70
Hemler	18	20,980	5 75
Smith & Kellar	18	19,720	5 30
Allerton & Co.	18	20,160	5 40
Seltzer	37	45,440	5 75
W. Kline	15	18,360	5 25
W Kline	3	3,250	5 00
Hare	1	1,160	5 40
Hare	17	19,820	5 75
Baily	1 bull		$43 00
P. Jacobs	1	1,500	6 30
E. Beesy	2	2,520	6 50
J Urban	1	13,070	4 00
J Urban	2	2,340	6 30
T Kestner	2	2,590	6 50
T Kestner	1	1,130	6 25
C Hatz	2	2,110	5 80
L Messerth	3	3,380	6 00
C Kestner	3	2,970	5 50
L Messerth	1	1,000	5 50
F Kern	1	910	5 30
G Gealtz	4	4,680	5 70
W Thompson & Co	2	1,780	4 25
W Thompson & Co	1	1,220	4 75
P Leutz	4	4,240	5 40
J Hamilton	4	4,030	5 30
Ashworth	3	3,360	5 62
L Dressler	3	3,200	6 00
P Jacobs	2	2,290	5 80
P Sweetzer	1	1,240	5 75
P Sweetzer	1	1,170	5 52
W Thompson & Co	3	3,000	5 30
W Thompson & Co	1	960	4 25
Jas Hamilton	2	1,380	5 10
Jas Hamilton	1	1,040	4 50
C Hatz	1	1,220	5 25
ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO			
J. Mussleman	20	16,700	4 00
M. Young	17	19,950	5 90
W. Tomer	2	2,080	6 05
L. Lowry	2	2,220	6 35
D. Mike	1	1,220	5 75
D. Mike	1	890	5 00
D. Mike, bruised	1	₩ head,	50 00
W. Kelley	20	21,800	4 65
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO			
S. W. Allerton	18	20,860	6 00
Wm. Kelly	32	41,560	6 25
J. Roth	34	37,360	5 62
J. Roth	2	1,960	5 12
Martin & Lamb	34	42,650	6 40
Dr. Martin	6	4,640	3 75
P. McTillin	32	40,140	6 00
R. Gallagher	19	18,650	5 00
H. M. Lytle	8	9,900	6 25
John Schussler	9	11,370	6 25
Wm. Seitz	19	29,950	5 50
G. Zischkan	1	910	5 25
James Barr	1	780	4 50
W. Bear	38	38,720	5 10
W. Bear	2	2,440	4 00
J. McArdle	30	39,200	5 75
J. McArdle	16	20,380	6 00
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO			
R. Meayns	16	20,780	6 45
Heillegass	18	20,650	5 90
H. Miller	31	43,080	6 55
R. Gallagher	19	21,920	5 75
C. Seitzer	17	21,030	6 20
Hedges & Taylor	17	21,000	6 10
S. S. Smith	18	16,550	4 60
S. S. Smith	1	1,450	6 00
Klemans & Aull	19	21,080	6 00
J. Rots	18	30,160	5 40
J. Roth	18	20,500	5 50
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO			
Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
S. S. Smith	19	21,140	$5 62
D. Sower	16	20,430	6 25
Wm. Siegel	16	21,520	5 70
D Mike	2	1,750	4 50
J W Tobias	16	22,130	5 40
Helbling	1	1,000	5 25
Koldoler	3	3,250	5 00
Denebough	2	2,000	5 25
Wetful & Metz	2	2,240	5 50
J Ridhel	3	3,630	5 35
J Korta	1	1,010	5 25
J Kurtz	3	3,400	5 25
W Helbling	2	2,300	6 00
J & F Leller	5	6,750	6 25
J Rapp	2	2,230	6 00
W Tomer	2	1,860	6 00
M Delton	17	19,680	5 75
J Evans	18	19,420	5 50
R Gallager	34	39,600	5 75
J Taylor	13	17,540	6 25
J Taylor	2	2,300	6 12
J Evans	32	41,500	6 20
S W Allertrn	66	20,480	4 85

Hogs.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Reyenthalar	163	47,890	4 60
A. W. Gillett	20	3,020	4 80
W. Hedges	2	670	4 85
HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO			
Orr & Williams	50	11,070	4 60
Voetter & B	155	44,310	4 60
E. Smith	100	25,640	4 50
Voetter & B	114	26,250	4 70
Reyenthaler	95	24,210	5 00
Voetter & B	444	105,810	4 90
Voetter & B	89	23,260	5 05
Reyenthaler	99	26,200	5 10
Voetter & B	39	8,350	4 85
Resenthaler	53	13,930	4 80
Reyenthaler	59	15,000	4 90
Voetter & B	70	15,260	4 65
Voetter & B	8	1,760	4 80
A. W. Gillett	32	6,630	4 80
A. W. Gillett	57	2,220	4 80
Voetter & B	129	33,840	4 90
R. Royer	18	1,330	6 00
A. W. Gillett	102	23,050	4 85
W. Hedges	22	5,140	4 75
G. Gundish	45	10,370	4 55
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price**
A. W. Gillett	49	9,200	4 20
A. W. Gillett	46	12,040	4 80
W. Hedges	21	4,200	4 80
Gillett	19	3,620	4 75
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO			
A. W. Gillett	116	24,920	4 60
E. D. Smith	56	14,440	4 40
Wesley Hodges	97	23,170	4 45
Sadler, Harris & Co	119	24,560	4 60
Walter & Brainard	98	25,540	4 55
John Herchenrother	38	10,225	4 50
A. W. Gillett	33	6,300	4 50
H. G. Imhoff & Co	390	100,110	4 87
John F. Reyenthaler	44	12,030	4 90
John F. Reyenthaler	32	8,590	4 90
Jacob Rothschilds	48	11,000	4 90
W. Hedges	24	4,250	4 65
E. D. Smith	34	6,360	4 50
E. D. Smith	16	3,300	4 50
E. D. Smith	19	4,540	4 80
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
A W Gillett	70	20,620	4 50
Imhoff & Co	83	24,450	4 55
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Erisman	120	22,530	5 00
H McBride	256	45,010	4 87
A W Gillett	102	23,060	4 60
Gillett	51	9,890	4 50
Gillett	66	13,000	4 50
Imhoff & Co	119	22,690	4 50
Imhoff & Co	27	5,800	4 60

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Landis	211	13,800	$4 50
A Deitrich	138	10,000	4 00
A Deitrich	218	18,300	3 75
J Drum	105	8,800	4 00
Casterline	191	16,200	4 80
Deitrich	356	31,340	4 50
Deitrich	151	7,300	5 25
R Gallager	214	16,480	4 50
HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO			
Latta & P	318	25,670	4 80
Erisman & P	209	18,070	5 25
Errisman & P	617	60,060	5 70
Erisman & P	411	33,440	4 60
Erisman & P	18 bucks		36 00
W. Alcorn	103	per head	2 50
J. Aull	732	55,010	4 00
W. Alcorn	200	15,640	4 00
Taylor & Lloyd	351	34,080	4 40
Taylor & Lloyd	14 bucks	per head	4 00
Eritman & P	112	10,830	5 35
Erisman & P	202	17,380	4 76
Taylor & Lloyd	219	17,350	4 85
W. Alcorn	167	13,610	3 80
W. Alcorn	6 bucks	per head	3 00
Erisman & P	200	17,900	5 00
W. Burk	212	17,310	4 30
Erisman & P	211	17,200	4 70
M. Bailey	80	6,720	4 75
Erisman & P	182	15,640	4 65
Taylor & Lloyd	212	16,460	4 40
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO			
Joseph Pearce	219	19,130	5 25
Joseph Pearce	205	16,370	5 00
Taylor & Lloyd	156	15,730	5 60
Adam Deitrich	165	12,120	3 75
J. Eldridge	20	1,040	5 00
Joseph Pearce	161	14,920	5 25
Joseph Pearce	7 bucks	₩ head	2 50
Wm. Alcorn	110	9,770	5 20
R. Gallagher	308	28,150	5 26
Joseph Pearce	142	10,350	3 87
M. Bailey	173	17,290	4 90
Joseph Pearce	5 bucks	₩ head	4 00
Joerph Pearce	6 bucks	₩ head	2 50
Joseph Pearce	1 bucks	₩ head	3 50
Conrad Seetzer	209	18,320	5 00
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO			
J. Loyd	109	9,630	5 25
J. Pearce	104	6,870	3 62
J. Pearce	5	on foot	2 50
J. Pearce	448	35,260	4 75
Alcorn	111	9,060	4 25
A. Dietrich	72	5,630	4 50
Erisman	39	2,450 lambs	6 25
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO			
W. Alcorn	95	7,470	5 00
Loyd & T	529	46,690	5 50
Loyd & T	80	6,000	4 75
R. Gallagher	40	3,240	4 50
W. Baily	77	6,840	4 75
A. Deitrich	211	18,280	4 50
Loyd & T	210	18,460	4 90
Loyd & T	61	4,870	4 40
Loyd & T	10 lambs	470	5 50
W. Burk	220	16,040	4 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 10, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were 15 cars, 9 of which were from Ohio, and the balance from Chicago. In addition to these there were in the neighborhood of 225 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all some 525 head on sale this morning. The quality was about the same as is generally offered, being a mixture of common, medium and good, with a sprinkling of really extra stock. The market opened up very dull, and continued so until about nine o'clock, at which time, owing to the influence of slight concessions on the part of sellers, it became more brisk, but not sufficiently so to term it active. The butchers complain of very bad meat markets at present, and when such is the case they always want to purchase at lower prices. To-day they succeeded in getting all the cattle wanted at prices ranging from $5 00 to 5 75 for common to good, while prime to extra were bought at figures from 6 to 6½c. A few were sold for 7c, but they were really choice, and such as is not to be found on the market every day. There were some tail ends left over, but the principal part of the offerings were sold. The market on the whole was about as good as it was expected to be, and we have to note the absence of the growls and dissatisfaction from the drovers always incident to a bad market.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
S. Keefer, from Chicago	2
S. & J. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Milford, O.	2
Needy & Bro., Newark	3
W. C. Mulholland, Newark	1
Johnault, Orrville	1
Joseph Snively, Orrville	1
B. Scatergood, Hanover	1

Cattle Sales.

The following are sales as reported by the various dealers:

Rochchild & Zieglar sold 25 head Washington county steers at prices from 5 to 5½c.

John Ault sold to S. Trurman 20 head cattle from Wayne county, Ohio, averaging 1,055 at 5½c.

Jacob Sobeman sold 23 head cattle from Washington county at prices averaging from 5 to 6c, some left over.

M. Varner sold 18 head Washington county steers at prices from 5½ to 5¾c.

Peter Hartman sold 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 10 to $5 75.

M. Krans sold 34 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $6 25.

F. Volbright sold 5 head Ohio steers at prices from 5 to 5½c.

E. Katz sold 27 head cattle from Chicago at prices from 5¼ to 6c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 45 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at prices from 4 to 6⅛c.

Kauffman & Good sold 10 head Washington county cattle at prices from 5 to 6c.

Marks & Bro. sold 84 head Chicago and Washington county steers at prices from 5⅛ to 6⅛c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 61 head Ohio and Butler county cattle at prices from 5¼ to 6⅛c.

S. Turner sold 42 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices ranging from 5 to 6⅛c.

Byer & Keefer sold 40 head Chicago, 19 Pennsylvania and 9 Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 4 to 6c.

Jacob Needy retailed 39 head prime Ohio cattle at prices running from 4 to 7c.

Carr & McAllester sold 37 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4¾ to 6¼c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, aggregating close to 2,000 head, the majority of which came from Butler and Washington counties. The quality of the offerings was a mixture of all grades, from the very best to the most common. The market was very slow and draggy from the commencement till the close, and prices were a shade lower than last week on the common and medium grades of sheep and lambs, while prime, one hundred lb sheep, brought pretty fair prices. The market on the whole was a very hard one for sellers, and a good many were left over unsold. The following are the sales as reported.

John Drum sold 200 head Westmoreland county lambs at prices ranging from $2 50@4 00.

Isaac Williams had 45 head Beaver county sheep unsold at 10c.

Frank Kraus & Keeper had on sale 212 head Washington and Lawrence county sheep; sold 162 at prices ranging from $1 75@4 10.

Neely & McMillin sold 96 head sheep from Washington county at prices running from $2 75@4 00.

Wm. Neely sold 45 Armstrong lambs at prices from $2 00@4 00.

P. Bannon sold 34 lambs at prices from $2 25@2 75.

Bannon sold for Pringle 85 head sheep from Butler county at prices from $2 50@6 per head.

Stouffer & Co., sold 300 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2@4 for sheep, and from $1 50@3 50 for lambs.

Wm. Hume sold 94 head Butler sheep and lambs sheep at $2 ₩ head; lambs from $1 75 to $3 00.

A. Steakley sold 134 Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 50 to $4 ₩ head for sheep, and from $1 to $3 for lambs.

Adam Eckert sold 110 lambs and sheep at prices from $2 to $4.

J. McNeese sold 100 head Butler sheep and lambs at pribes from $1 50 to $4 for sheep, and from $1 to $2 25 for lambs.

James Stewart sold 20 head Washington county stock at prices from $5 to $6.

Some left over.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market for the past week has been very uniform, no changes worthy of note having occurred. Below will be found the leading quotations for the principle articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sales:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12 c	Juniata B	10½c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11 c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	10½c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10 c
Nonatook	11 c	Magnolia	9½c
Pittsburgh Family	11 c	Allegheny	9½c
Walnut Creek	11 c	White Fawn	8 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11½ c	Mourning	10½
Merrimack W	12 c	Richmond	10½@11c
Spragues	10½@11c	Orientals	10½
Americans	10½@11c	Gloucester	10½
Dunnells	11 c	Garner	10½
Conestoga	10½@11c	Troy	6½
Lancaster	10 c	Allen Pinks	11½@
Wamsutta	7½ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Shirtings	10½ c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@ c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18@19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Berkshire	14
Gloucester	12½	American	10
Glasgow	12½	Laurel G	12½
Waumee	15	Bates	15
Middlesex	12½	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Roanoka	27½
Adriatic	30
Conestoga Medal	22
Pennsylvania	18

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	10c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	11c
Best refined German plow steel	14c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ₩ lb	15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	[illegible]

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ₩ lb	16c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1¼ inch and wider ₩ lb	18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		6 50	12 00
16 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
24 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 28 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
26 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 40 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				Magne cal	lb	75 @	1 40
Acetic	lb	17 @	20	—Carb	lb	35 @	45
Citric			117	Manna S F	lb		1 38
Oxalic			33	Morph sul	lb		5 75
Tartaric			75	Nutm No 1	lb		1 18
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @	2 20	*Oil.*			
Aloes.				Bergamot	lb	6 50 @	7 00
Cape	lb		16	—Castor	lb	26 @	28
Socot	lb		85	—Cinnam	lb		3 50
Am. Carb	lb	24 @	25	—Cloves	lb		2 20
—Aqua	lb	12 @	14	*Oil.*			
Annotta	lb	80 @	1 00	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @	2 50
Ashes	lb			Lemon	lb	6 70 @	6 80
—Soda	lb	4¼@	5	Linseed	gall	97 @	1 04
Bal. Copa	lb		1 05	Neats f	gall	1 10 @	1 50
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @	4 30	Olive	gall	1 75 @	2 00
Bark.				—quarts	doz	7 50 @	15 00
Cassia	lb		54	—pints	doz	4 00 @	4 25
Cinch r'd	lb	1 60 @	1 65	Origan	lb	80 @	1 25
" Pale	lb	80 @	85	Pepper't	lb	4 80 @	5 00
" Com	lb	45 @	55	Rosemary	lb	1 50 @	2 00
Black Lead.				Sassafras	lb	1 05 @	1 15
American	lb	5 @	6	Sperm	gall	2 00 @	2 30
East Ind	lb	11 @	12	Tanners	gall	85 @	90
German	lb	7 @	9	Whale	gall	95 @	1 00
Blue Mass	lb		55	Winteg'n	lb		7 00
Blue Vitr	lb	11½@	13	Opium Ty	lb		7 38
Borax ref	lb	34 @	36	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @	5 50
Brims roll	lb	4½@	5½	*Potass.*			
—Flor Sul	lb	5½@	6½	Bichrom	lb	24	26
Calomel A	lb		1 35	Chlorate	lb	53 @	55
—English	lb		1 62	Iodide	lb	4 75 @	4 80
Camp ref	lb	85 @	86	Putty	lb	4½@	5½
Canthar's	lb	2 00 @	2 10	Quin sulp	oz		2 50
Cham. Ger	lb		47	Rosin	lb	4 00 @	7 50
—Roman	lb		45	*Root.*			
Chlorof'm	lb		1 44	Gentian	lb		18
Cloves	lb		26	Gingr E I	lb		21
Cochineal	lb	94 @	98	" Jamca	lb		30
Con lye case		5 75 @	6 00	Ipecac pow	lb		2 68
Copp'ras	lb	2¼@	3½	Jalap pow	lb		1 50
Cream Tar	lb	46 @	48	Liquorice	lb	17 @	19
Cubebs	lb		28	Rhub E I	lb	1 60 @	2 00
Cudbear	lb	25 @	45	Sars Hon	lb	51 @	55
Emery En	lb	10 @	12	Senega	lb		98
Et Nit sps	lb	40 @	44	Valeri En	lb		52
—Sulph	lb	70 @	74	" Germ	lb		35
Ext Logw	lb	12 @	12½	Sal Ammo	lb	14 @	16
—Liq Cala	lb	52 @	55	—Epsom	lb	4½@	5½
—Italian	lb		40	—Soda	lb	3½@	4
—Sicily	lb		25	*Seed.*			
Fustic chi	lb	3 @	4	Canary	lb	9 @	9½
Galls Alep	lb	39 @	41	Hemp	lb	9 @	9½
Gum.				Cardamn	lb		4 25
Arabic sts	lb	52 @	57	Mustard	lb	19 @	22
" White	lb	72 @	78	Senna Al	lb		30
Myrrh T'k	lb		67	" E In	lb		24
Shellac	lb	43 @	47	*Soda.*			
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @	60	Bi Carb	lb	6¼@	7
" Flake	lb	1 10 @	1 35	Soap Cast	lb	16 @	19
Hoffm's A	lb		44	—Cast wh	lb	24 @	27
Indigo Ma	lb	1 40 @	1 50	Sugar L'd	lb		32
—Span fl't	lb	1 55 @	1 60	Turp sps	gall	60 @	70
Iodine res	lb		6 60	*Varnish.*			
Junip Ber	lb	12 @	13	Copal	gall	1 50 @	2 25
Log Chipd	lb	3 @	4	Japan	gall	90 @	1 35
Mace	lb		1 60	Damar	gall	2 20 @	2 80
Madder	lb	19 @	20	Ven Red	lb	3½@	4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00
Mule shoes $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ₩ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lb	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lb	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	15c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	33c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	25c
Extra cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 lbs	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	45c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1¼ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	46c
11 to 20 lbs	40c
21 to 40 lbs	30c
41 to 100 lbs	25c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ₩ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ₩ lb	8c
Solid cast steel, ₩ lb	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ₩ lb	8c
Steel crowbars, ₩ lb	8c
Solid cast steel, ₩ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ₩ lb	25c

HARROW TEETH.

⅝, ¾ and 1 inch iron, ₩ lb	4c
¾ inch iron, ₩ lb	5c
⅝ inch steel, ₩ lb	7c
⅝ inch steel, ₩ lb	8c

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4
Horse shoe	5 @
Heavy band	4½@5
Hoop and light band	4⅛@7¾
Round and square	4⅝@5½
Oval	4⅝@6½
Half oval and half round	4⅝@5½
Boiler iron	5½@9
Tank iron	@5
All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.	
Flat rails punched and countersunk	4 @4½
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @
Nail rods	8½@10
Coal screen iron	5½@6½

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6	8¼
" 18 to 24	5¾	7	9¼
" 25 to 26	6	7¾	9¼
" 27	6¼	8	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d	5 25
3d	6 00
2d	7 25
3d fine	7 25
2d fine	8 25
¾ lining	8 25
Clinch	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅝ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1¼ in, $7 00; 1½ in, $6 50; 1¾ in, $600; 1⅞ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@40c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	38@40c	Oak harness, country	35@38c
Oak sole, Spanish	35@41c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	55@60
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@34c	Band leather, ₩ lb	43@44c
Red sole B A mid	28@33c	Hand leather, ₩ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	28@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 40
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	85c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper, ₩ lb	25@28c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 00@5 25
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$55@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green salt calf	18 @20 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	15 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	70c	Bank Oil	60c
Straits, best	65c	Tallow	8½@ 9c

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

Sawed lumber, pine, in water, ₩ M feet	$20@21
Square timber, pine, in water, ₩ cubic foot	10@12c
Hemlock timber, in water, ₩ cubic foot	5@9c
Shingles, in water ₩ M	$4 50@5 50

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the R. S. M. Co.

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	6¼c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3¼c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2¾c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3 c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6¾c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	3 c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	7 c ₩ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₩ bbl.
Lump Alum	3¾@4c ₩ lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 8, 1871.

We have to note a fairly active demand for crude irons, with a good volume of sales for the season, at prices ranging from $30 for common white, to $34 for best open gray descriptions of Western bituminous coal-smelted pig. In anthracite a fair business has been done, but generally in the common grades of forge.

Business in foundry sorts continues meagre.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

2,500 tons gray forge	$33 00
1,200 tons gray forge	34 00
1,000 tons close gray and smelted	32 00—4 mos.
600 tons gray forge	34 00
300 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
100 tons close gray	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons white and molted	31 00—4 mos.
50 tons gray forge	30 00—4 mos.
50 tons white and motted	33 00—4 mos.
300 tons Chickee 8 forge and furnace	31 00—cash.

Anthracite.

800 tons white iron	$30 25—4 mos.
500 tons white iron	p. t.
500 tons molted	30 00—6 mos.
80 tons No. 3 anthracite	32 00—4 mos.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders in car loads, 3¾c net rates.

	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	50 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	50 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5 c ₩ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ₩ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges	$5 ₩ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 50 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ₩ doz.
Cast iron washers	3¼c ₩ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long ₩ lb	4¾c
1 to 2¼ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	[illegible]
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6¾c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ₩ set of bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ₩ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₩ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₩ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ₩ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₩ lb	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ⅛ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb	11

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¼, 2, and 2½ inch wide, ½c ₩ lb over same size of band iron, net.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	20
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do best	11
Caulking cotton	10 @20

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	9	Ginger Snaps	14
Rafters "	12	Spiced Jumbles	14
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7	Ginger Cakes	14
N.Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot "	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	20
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	14
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	3 25
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 50
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	11 50
Pig Tin	42

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75@
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

Petroleum "Corner" at Pittsburgh.

[From the New York Shipping List.]

A correspondent at Pittsburgh writes as follows: "The oil trade of this city is completely demoralized—no one is attempting to deliver or settle, and reported losses are very heavy. I had a large amount of oil to receive during the last week of June and not a barrel was delivered—the parties were considered the very best, but *all* have defaulted, and in any other place it would be said they had failed. I inclose you an article from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, attempting an excuse, but it is altogether a new idea of business morality. If this doctrine prevail, contracts are not of much account. In each instance I had paid the parties one thousand dollars in cash for the contract—they kept the money and refused to deliver the oil. I do not think there is any combination to put up prices, it is from short supply and increased shipments.

"You will probably find the next report will show a slight daily increase of production and a decrease of stock in the oil region of say 80,000 barrels—this is my estimate—if anything occurs to alter it I will report. SUBSCRIBER."

Iron Receipts.

The receipts of iron and iron ore for the past week were:

	Ore.	Pig Iron.
Iron Mountain Railroad, tons	2,860	130
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, tons	370	10
Vandalia Railroad, tons	....	90
Total tons	3,230	220

—*St. Louis Democrat.*

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Beeves foot up 8,200 for the week, with 5,900 to-day, 150 cars at Communipaw; 111 at Weehawken, and 100 at One-hundredth street; market dull and prices ¼@½c lower before the close; some were left over; Texans are hardly salable, going at 8@9c, with over 700 on sale; very few of fat steers exceeded 12c; fair cattle sold at 11¼c; bulk stock rather thin, averaging 11½c; one drove of 100 Illinois, 6¾ cwt thin, sold at 10¼c; 150 Missouri, scant 7 cwt, 11¼@12c; 100 Illinois, 6¼ cwt, 10½@11c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 30,000 for the week and 11,400 to-day; no special change in prices, but weak at the close; fat western sheep sell at 5½@6c; good to prime lambs 8⅛@9c, with choice Jerseys at 13c; a car 81 lbs Ohio sheep, common, 5c; 2 cars good, 92 lbs, 6⅛c; a car 90 lbs 6c; a car 60 lb western lambs 8½c; a car 59 lbs Canadas 8c; a lot 54 lbs Indiana 7⅛c.

Hogs—Receipts 23,000 for the week and 5,500 to-day; firm at 6@7c as the extremes for dressed; 200 lbs selling at 6⅛c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 20½@20¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5 75@5 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; new red $1 20@1 22. Corn dull but unchanged at 56c. Rye, oats and barley unchanged. Groceries—demand good at full prices. Eggs dull and declined to 12c. Butter dull but unchanged; choice 18@20c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9½@11c. Flax seed—new crop $1 60@1 65; quality good and cut two weeks earlier than usual. Pork dull and unsettled; $11 asked. Lard in light demand at 10¼c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; asking rate 6⅛@7½@9c for shoulders, ribbed and clear sides; bacon only in limited jobbing demand at 7c; sides 8¼@9c. Whisky dull and unchanged at 91c asked.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Flour dull and unsettled; shipping extras $7 50. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana new $1 35@1 50. Corn—mixed western 71@73c. Oats dull; red western 54@56c. Mess pork $15 50. Bacon shoulders 7½c; hams 17@17½c. Lard 11@11½c. Whisky 94½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 12.—Wheat quiet and unchanged: No 1 white $1 38; extra $1 40@1 41; amber $1 38. Corn steady at 61c. Oats firm at 55@56½c. Potatoes—old 75@80c.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

[From the Shipping List, July 8.]

The market continues moderately active, but there is very little demand, except for parcels to supply manufacturers' wants. The stocks, however, are moderate, and prices for all descriptions remain firm. New fleece has been in liberal receipt, but the bulk of the arrivals was disposed of previously, leaving the market with a moderate supply in dealers' hands. Advices from the growing districts still quote a very firm feeling on the part of holders, and there is no disposition to operate here, except at full prices. Texas and Georgia wool comes forward slowly, and meets with a good demand at slightly advanced rates. California continues in good request at steady prices. The stock of pulled is being rapidly reduced, and with a good demand prices are a trifle firmer. Foreign wool has met with considerable inquiry, and with a moderate supply prices are in sellers' favor. The sales are 100,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece at 60@65c; 60,000 lbs Michigan at 58@60c; 20,000 lbs Indiana at 60@64c; 30,000 lbs mixed at 61c; 15,000 lbs unwashed at 41@50c; 50,000 lbs medium combings at 70c; 60,000 lbs California wool at 37@40½c; 100,000 lbs super and extra pulled at 53@59c; 25,000 lbs tubwashed at 70@72½c; 20,000 lbs Georgia at 48c; 35,000 lbs Texas at 38@42c; 85,000 lbs Cape at 40c; 40,000 lbs X and above Ohio fleece, 12,000 lbs unwashed do, 25,000 lbs scoured, 7,000 lbs California pulled, 50,000 lbs Cape, and 5,000 lbs Persian, on private terms.

We quote the following from the monthly circular of Mr. James Lynch, wool broker: The new clip of domestic fleece opened in the country at about 47 cents, at which but little was sold, the price soon advanced to 50 cents, and up to 55; within the latter range nearly the entire clip was taken from the farmers in a few days. Regard was had mainly to condition—all qualities seemed to be of nearly equal value, except Delaine and Combing descriptions. Dealers and manufacturers bought in nearly the same proportions. The wools for market are now being placed on sale in the principal cities at prices ranging from 55 to 67 cents ₩ lb. Foreign clothing wools continue to attract the attention of American manufacturers. At the sales which opened in London, 22d ult., now in progress, heavy American orders are being executed. Prices rule high, and the cost landed here will relatively be as dear as the current rates of domestic. In this market there is a fair supply of River Platte wools. Montevideo Mestiza is held at 36@40c, and Buenos Ayres 31@35c. No stock of Cape in first hands—value 36@41c. Texas wool met with a very active demand—there is a very light stock. California has been in good request; within the last week arrivals have been very liberal, and the market is now fairly stocked. Woolen cloths are doing better, but have not kept pace with the rise in wool; manufacturers complain that at present they cannot realize cost for goods. Imports and arrivals during the last six months were largely in excess of same time last year. Nearly all the wool has gone into consumption, and the stocks here are very light. Arrivals January 1 to June 30—32,002 bales foreign in 1871, against 14,924 same time 1870; 8,496 bales California, against 9,621 same time in 1870; and 42,110 bales other domestic, against 33,768 same time in 1870—together 82,608 bales in 1871, and 58,313 in 1870.

BOSTON.

July 8.—The wool market is rather more quiet than last reported, and transactions during the past week have been on a smaller scale. But this is partly due to the interruption of business caused by the observance of our national holiday. Moreover, manufacturers are just now receiving large quantities of new wool directly from the country, and hence are able temporarily to keep out of the market.

But prices continue very firm, and have reached a point where manufacturers hardly see their way clear to operate without great hazard. As long as they continue to run on old wool, purchased at a moderate cost, there was no hesitation. But now that the cheap wool is all worked up, and they are brought face to face with the problem whether the prospects of the goods in market will warrant them in paying the high prices now asked for the raw material, it is no wonder that they are inclined to pause a little and wait for developments.

But holders do not care to press sales, in view of the relatively high prices ruling in the country, and the certainty that their stocks cannot be replaced except at a material advance on rates now current in the Eastern markets. In fact, about all the desirable wool in the West has already passed into second hands, and is held at figures fully as high as the same qualities command in Boston, New York or Philadelphia. It can only be obtained by actual purchase, as most of these speculative holders refuse to consign, and what little commission wool is now in the hands of our Eastern merchants is limited at rates considerably above the present market.

The receipts of domestic wool at this point are not very liberal, and likely to continue so for some time to come. But they are mostly on account of dealers and manufacturers, whose agents bought freely early in the season, but have now mostly retired from the field. There is at length a fair selection of fleece wool, but pulled is very scarce and likely to continue so for some time to come. In fact, the supply of this latter description is likely to be small all through the year to come, since if present wool prices are sustained, but very few sheep will be slaughtered.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 8.—The activity and upward movement recorded for the past three weeks has somewhat abated. Supplies by railroad have been coming in quite freely, in fact largely in excess of the same period last year, yet they have been absorbed as fast as they have arrived, at very full figures. A considerable portion comes consigned direct to the manufacturers. Sellers are very confident of maintaining present prices, but buyers operate less freely. Tub has advanced 2@3 cents. The reports from the West indicate a very confident feeling, with large speculative movements at figures relatively above those now current on the seaboard.

The market for woolen goods is unsettled, with prices of all styles higher and tending up. Manufacturers will be obliged to obtain a further material advance in order to place their products on a level with the raw material. Goods now being made up cannot be sold at current rates except at a loss. Clothing and dealers who have already laid in stocks can hardly fail to realize a good profit. But orders can only now be placed either at value on delivery, or an average advance of at least fifteen per cent. on rates lately current. The producing interest is in a strong position for enforcing its reasonable demands, since old stocks have been thoroughly cleared out, and their fall products must come upon an unusually bare market. Many staple lines are sold ahead, and the demand is likely to be active all through the coming season. Some holders, in view of the upward tendency, are not offering their stocks or naming prices, while those dealers who have been taking stock during the past week have marked up their figures.

The sales comprise—

560,000 lbs Ohio fleece, all grades, part at .59 @63 c and part on secret terms.	
20,000 lbs Ohio ⅜ and ½ blood	61 @63 c
20,000 lbs Ohio ¾ blood	60 c
5,000 lbs Ohio XX	62 c
5,000 lbs Ohio X	61 c
3,000 lbs Ohio choice	63 c
1,000 lbs Ohio medium	58 c
3,000 lbs Colorado washed	30 c
2,000 lbs pulled merino	52 @53 c
2,000 lbs pulled lambs'	52 c
1,000 lbs pulled California black	45 @45 c
3,000 lbs tub, Pennsylvania	65 c
1,700 lbs tub, Pennsylvania	67 c
5,000 lbs tub, Indiana	65 c
2,000 lbs tub, Indiana	67½c
2,000 lbs tub, Indiana	70 c
1,000 lbs delaine	65 c

—*Price Current.*

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON, O.

Pig iron remains about as at our last report, the demand being light. The furnaces are doing well generally. Belfont blew out last Friday night after a continuous run of three years, two or three temporary "short" stops only having been made since she started. Her enlargement is being pushed vigorously. We quote prices of pig as before:

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2	33@35
Mill hot blast	32@34
Cold blast, car wheel	56@63
Bituminous Belfont	33@35
Bituminous Ashland	33@35

—*Journal.*

BOSTON.

July 8.—The market for pig iron is quiet, and sales are moderate for the season, though the time is near at hand when the foundries and hardware factories must come in for increased supplies to meet the fall demand for products.

But holders are not pressing sales in advance of the necessities of consumers. Scotch iron is in fair supply; but prices have advanced 1s.@1s. 6d. per ton in the English markets. Gold is also higher, hence importers are holding their stocks with greater tenacity, and lots to arrive are not offered on quite so favorable terms as last week.

American iron is in better demand and firm, but transactions are restricted by the paucity of stocks both here and in New York. Most of the blast furnaces are sold ahead of production, and the balance of the season will be mostly occupied in filling orders already booked.

Manufactured iron of all leading descriptions is in moderate demand; but, with the exception of nails, prices are without quotable change.

Scotch pig is in fair demand and firmer, with sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots, at a range of $32 50@36 00 ₩ ton, including Gartsherrie at $35 00@35 50, and Coltness at $35 50@36 00. American is scarce and firm, with sales of yard lots at $35 00@38 00 ₩ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $36 00@36 50, and good brands No. 1 at $37 50@38 00. Charcoal pig is selling at $45 00@55 00 ₩ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is quiet, and prices for all sizes are without change.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 8.—Pig iron continues in good request, and Foundry is in small supply. Sales of 500 tons No. 1 Foundry at $35; 300 tons No. 2 at $32@33; and 500 tons Lebanon mottled and white at $28 50, f. o. b.

Manufactured Iron—Bar will not bring over $75.

Scotch Pig is worth $32@33 per ton.

Blooms are dull.

Nails are taken at $4 75 per keg.

Anchors and chains sell as wanted at 7½c for the former, and 5½c per lb for the latter.—*Price Current.*

In pig iron there is more doing. Sales of 1,200 tons No. 1 Foundry at $35; 700 tons No. 2 at $33, and Gray Forge at $32 25 per ton. Bar is worth $75, and Scotch pig $32@32 50 per ton. Nails sell at $4 75 per keg.—*North American.*

LOUISVILLE.

The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows:

Bar, lb, S C, 3½c; bar, C C, 4½c; hoop, coopers', 5@6c; sheet, boiled, 5@5½c; C C, 7@7½c; boiler, 6¼@8c; nail rod, 8@8½c; castings, 4@5½c; pulleys, 7@8c.

Steel—Cast, ₩ lb, English 20@22c; American 15@18c; American blister 10c; German 14@15c.

Plow Wings and Slabs—Steel plow slabs 9½c; iron plow slabs 5½c; steel plow wings 9½c; iron plow wings 6c.

Horse and Mule Shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00, and mule shoes at $6 50@7 00 ₩ keg.

Pig iron is in fair request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock No. 1, foundry, charcoal ₩ ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee, No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee, No. 2, foundry	33 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama, charcoal, No. 1 foundry	35 00@36 00
Cold-blast, charcoal, car wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Nails—Prices are firm, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 25@4 50 rates; all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier Journal.*

CINCINNATI.

July 11.—We have still to report a quiet market for all descriptions of pig iron, but prices were maintained. Stocks are ample. Manufactured iron is in moderate request. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$35@37	No. 1 mill	$33@34
No. 2 foundry	34@35		

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$45@48	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$34@36	Mill	$30@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ₩ lb	3½@3¾	Charcoal	4½@4¾

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 25@6 70

—*Enquirer.*

The Crops.

The crop reports for May and June show a decrease in the yeld of wheat in some places, but the aggregate yield covers all. The peach crop in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Southern States is larger than last year. The apple and pear crops are poor. Corn and sugar promises well.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Cattle market very heavy under excess of receipts, which stand 498 cars against 370 last week; the supply is of medium quality; the greater part went east in first hands; prices fell off a trifle, but sales were effected of 700 head as follows: 52 Kentucky steers 1,063 to 1,230 lbs $5 40@5 62½; 134 Ohio 1,265 to 1,334 lbs $5 87½@6 05; 158 Indiana, 1,156 to 1,308 lbs, $5 25@5 75; 211 Illinois, 1,080 to 1,292 lbs, $5 10@6 00; 36 Missouri 1,227 lbs $5 75; 107 Texans, 1,080 lbs $4. Sheep quiet and unchanged; sales 1,086 head Ohio sheep, 84 to 88 lbs, $4 12½@4 25; 208 Michigan, 86 lbs, $4 25; 23 Indiana, 76 lbs, $4 25; 842 Canada lambs, 58 to 64 lbs, at $7@7 25. Hogs active; sales 848 at $6 75.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1 25; No. 2 $1 20¼. Oats firm; No. 2 46c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 55½c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley do.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼.

NEW YORK, July 12—P. M.

GOLD.

There is but little doing in Wall street this afternoon all attention centering in the up town disturbances. Gold was a little firmer this morning, selling up to 112⅜, but in the afternoon declined to and closed at 112⅛. One and two per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearings $47,000,000.

MONEY

Very easy at 3@4 cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110⅝.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady, with limited transactions. The offerings at the Government purchase were $3,161,900 at from 112.20 to 112.65; awards, $1,000,000 at from 112.20 to 112.27.

Coupons, 1881	117⅜	5-20s, 1867	112⅜
5-20s, 1862	114⅛	5-20s, 1868	112⅜
5-20s, 1864	113⅛	10-40s	112⅛
5-20s, 1865	113⅞	Currency 6s	114
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Missouris were strong and tolerably active. The remainder of the list was neglected.

Missouris	97⅛	Virginias, old	66⅛
Tennessees, old	71⅛	North Carolinas, old	46
Tennessees, new	71⅛	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

Have been strong, and but for the disturbed condition of the city it is probable higher prices would have been reached, but few stocks offering. The exaggerated reports of riots all over the city were used to depress the market, but without effect. The principal dealings were in Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, St. Paul and Wabash. The market closed strong.

W. U. Telegraph	58⅜	Rock Island	107
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	106⅛
Mariposa	3	St. Paul	59⅞
Preferred	6	Preferred	80½
Adams Express	80⅛	Wabash	57⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	48¾	Preferred	81
Amer'n Express	52	Fort Wayne	100
United States Express	54	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Preferred	55
New York Central	96⅛	Chicago and Alton	120⅛
New York Cent. Scrip	91	Preferred	123
Erie	28⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛
Preferred	56	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	90⅛
Harlem	128⅜	Burlington and Quincy	152
Preferred	131	Lake Shore	108⅛
Reading	111⅛	Illinois Central	135
Michigan Central	120⅛	Union Pacific	30⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	118	Central Pacific Bonds	99⅛
Northwestern	72	Union	89⅛
Northwestern Pref'd	90⅜		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet at $1 30 cash; closed at $1 19⅝ for July.; this afternoon heavy at $1 19⅝@1 19¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active and steady; closed at 52½c; this afternoon dull at 52½@52⅝c.

OATS—No. 2 quiet; closed at 45¼c.

RYE—No 2 quiet and ½c lower at 66@67c.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet at 75c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weaker. Mess pork closed at $14 62@14 75 cash. Lard 10¼c.

HOGS—Active at $3 95@4 80; receipts 6,000; shipments 4,000.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2 70@6 35.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton dull and declined; middlings uplands 20¾c. Flour—superfine western and State $5 00@5 30; common to good extra $5 50@5 90; good to choice $5 80; white western extra $6 35@6 85; Ohio extras $5 65; St. Louis $5 80@9 00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer at 94½@95c. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1 41½@1 43; red and amber old $1 45@1 50; new $1 50@1 52½. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and a shade lower; common western mixed 71@72c; good to choice 72c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 65@70c. Leather in fair request at 26@29c; Orinoco 26½@27½c. Wool quiet and firm; extra Ohio 60@63c; unwashed 42½c; pulled 56@57½c; tubbed 70@72½c. Hay quiet. Western hops 7@10c. Coffee firm; Rio 13@15½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅜@9¾c; Cuba 9⅛@10c. Molasses firm; sales on private terms. Rice 8½@9c. Crude petroleum 16⅛c; refined 26¼c. Pork dull; mess new $15 25; prime $12 00@13 00; prime mess new $13@13 35; August $15 37. Beef quiet; mess $10@14; extra $14@17. Hams $20@28; prime mess and India $20@25. Cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam 9⅞@10⅛c; kettle dried 10½c; August 11c. Butter dull; Western 12@29c; State 20@28c. Cheese dull at 10@12c.

LATEST.—Flour dull at $5 60@6 for shipping extras. Pork heavy but easier; September $15 25. Eggs 19@20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Dry Goods—Business inactive yet prices tending upward. Indian Head heavy brown sheetings are up to 14c; Appleton A 13½c; Stark A and Great Falls 13c; Indian Orchard, double weight, 40-inch are up to 15½c; Washington prints are held at 11¼c for fancies, 10½c for shirtings; 11½c for chocolates; 12c for green and black; 12c for green and orange; 12c for robes; 12c for Swiss rubies; 12c for plain rubies; 12c for double purples; 12½c for blue and white and two blues and double pinks. Carpets are firmer; Bromley & Son extra super ingrain worsted chain carpetings are advanced to $1 30 ₩ yard; tapestry Damask Venetian, 3-fold wool filling, worsted chain, $1 40; cotton chain, $1 25; do do wool filling, $1 45 ₩ square yard; do do wool chain, $1 35; do do 4-fold, flax filling, wool chain, $1 25; do do worsted chain, $1 40; patent wool damask and fold, flax filling and wool chain, $1 15; twilled Venetians, double and twisted wool chain, 4-fold flax filling, $1.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Tobacco very active; sales 250 hhds; lugs $5 75@6 50; low to medium leaf $6 75@12. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 20½c. Flour weak and tendency downward; extra family $6 25. Wheat in fair demand; sales 900 bush old at $1 40; 1,800 bush new at $1 25. Corn in fair demand at 70c. Oats quiet at 60c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork $16 00 in round lots; bacon 7, 9@9½c; hams, sugar-cured, 15½c; do plain 14½c. Lard 10½@11c. Whisky quiet at 91c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1c lower; No 1 red winter $1 30; high mixed 64c. Oats steady at 56c; 10,000 bushels, seller September, 45c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 387; market inactive, last week's prices barely maintained; sales of; choice at $10 25; extra $9 25@9 50; first quality $8 75@9 25; second $8 00@8 50; third $6 50@7 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,935; fair demand; last week's prices barely held; sales in lots at $3@5 50 each; veal calves $5@10.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Beef cattle dull and unsettled; sales 3,000 at 7½@8½c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6½@7½c for fair to good, and 4½@6c for common. Sheep dull; sales 11,500 at 4½@6c. Hogs dull; sales 2,800 at $8@6 75.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Copper—Ingot firm at 22c. Iron—Scotch pig $33@34; American scarce and firm at $32@35. Bar $72@73. Russia sheet firm at 12½@12½c, gold. Cut nails $4 25; clinch $5 75@6 25; horse shoe 18@21c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 36; No 1 red $1 31, No 2 do $1 29⅛; No 1 amber Illinois $1 34@1 34½, No 2 do $1 32. Corn a shade better; high mixed 58c; low do 57¼c; Michigan 57c; white 60c. Oats active and advanced 1c; No 2 54c; Michigan 57c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—Cotton dull at 20½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 12.—Cotton quiet at 20c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 12.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 15c.

THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. McGunnegle's Letter of Declination.

Yesterday we stated that the Judges of the Quarter Sessions and the Commissioners had met, on Monday, for the purpose of filling the vacant Commissionership by the appointment of Mr. James McGunnegle, one of the Republican nominees, and that no action was taken in consequence of the presentation, by one of the Judges, of a letter from Mr. McGunnegle, declining the appointment. The following is a copy of the letter:

PITTSBURGH, July 8, 1871.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Commissioners of Allegheny county:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to request that you will not consider me an applicant for the vacancy in the office of County Commissioner which your are about to fill by appointment. Although a candidate for election to that office, I do not desire and will not accept the position from any other source than the suffrages of a majority of my fellow citizens. If elected by the people, I will gratefully accept the office and honestly and faithfully discharge the duties thereof to the best of my judgment and ability. The fact that my name has been suggested in connection with the appointment to be made is my excuse for writing this note.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours,
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

Statistics of Our Commerce.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics of our foreign trade for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, shows that for the ten months end ing April 30, 1871, the exports exceed the imports by $13,279,123, while for the corresponding period of 1870 the imports are in excess of the exports to the amount of $7,084,492. The following are the figures:

Exports.

	Imports.	Domestic.	Foreign.
April, 1871	$ 50,659,205	$ 49,002,087	$ 2,098,637
April, 1870	48,494,984	48,334,983	2,312,228
Ten months, 1871	434,683,677	423,826,619	24,126,181
Ten months, 1870	381,017,556	448,777,234	25,855,234

The specie values are given for domestic exports.

The respective amounts of the total value, (specie value) consisting of merchandise and of specie and bullion, are given as follows:

Exports.

	Imports.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Merchandise, 1871	$417,430,464	$359,288,245	$11,553,575
Merchandise, 1870	356,226,967	316,000,193	13,422,603
Specie & bullion, 1871	17,253,213	64,541,374	12,572,606
Specie & bullion, 1870	25,490,398	32,777,041	12,433,027

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse April 31, 1871, was $55,884,488 against $55,794,102, April 30, 1870.

MARRIED.

KINNEY—MAGGINIA—On Thursday, July 6th, at St. Thomas' Church, Braddocks, by the Rev. P. Hughes, ANTHONY KINNEY and JOSEPHINE MAGGINIA.

BOYLE—BARKMAN—On Thursday, July 6th, by the Rev. I. Y. Graham, Mr. LUCIUS R. BOYLE to Miss KATE BARKMAN, both of Bellevernon, Pa.

McDONALD—DARRAGH—On Thursday, July 6th, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., by the Rev. J. Hollingshead, Capt. JAMES H. McDONALD, to Miss TILLIE G. DARRAGH, daughter of Mattison Darragh, Esq., all of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa.

HATCH—NIXON—On Thursday, July 6th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, William street, Pittsburgh, by Rev. W. H. Andrew, assisted by Rev. J. R. Kerr, Mr. CYRUS B. HATCH, of Allegheny, to Miss AGGIE S. NIXON, of this city.

NORTON—GRAY—On Monday evening, July 3d, 1871, at the residence of the bride's sister, in Bloomfield, by the Rev. F. A. Day, Mr. FRED. H. NORTON and Miss LILLIE G. GRAY, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

SIEBERT—On Sunday afternoon, July 9th, 1871, at 3 o'clock, AMELIA REBECCA, youngest daughter of John and Anna Siebert, aged one year, eleven months and fourteen days.

CROWTHER—On Sunday evening, July 9th, at 11 o'clock, AGGIE, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann Crowther, aged three years.

BAUMAN—On Sunday evening, July 9, SIDNEY, youngest son of Reuben F. and Hannah Bauman, aged six years and six months.

BEARDSALL—On Monday afternoon, July 10th, Mrs. ALICE BEARDSALL, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

GRACEY—At his late residence, Fortieth street, Pittsburgh, on the 10th inst., Rev. ROBERT GRACEY, D. D.

HARBAUGH—On Thursday afternoon, July 6, 1871, ANGIE E., wife of Lewis D. Harbaugh, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

JORDAN—On Friday, July 7th, at noon, WILLIAM JORDAN, in his sixty-ninth year.

WATSON—On Thursday evening, July 6, at the residence of his son, No. 239 Bedford avenue, Mr. JAMES WATSON, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

HOWLEY—On Friday, July 7th, at 5 o'clock P. M., MAGGIE R., only daughter of Michael P. and Hattie R. Howley, aged eleven months and four days.

BIRCH—On July 6th, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, ALEXANDER WARDEN, oldest son of William and Agnes W. Birch, aged two years and five months.

KERBEY—At Wilmore, on the evening of July 4th, GEORGE COOKMAN KERBEY, aged fifteen years and five months.

McMASTER—In New York, on the evening of July 5th, suddenly, GERTRUDE S., wife of James A. McMaster, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, and daughter of the late W. W. and Sarah B. Fetterman, of this city.

PROUDFOOT—On Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, MARY I. PROUDFOOT.

BAUMAN—On Sunday evening, at half-past 9 o'clock, SIDNEY BAUMAN.

BALDWIN—At Osborn, July 10th, MARY WOOLDRIDGE, wife of J. H. Baldwin, Esq.

STRASSER—July 11th, at half-past 2 o'clock A. M., MARIA JANE, daughter of Joseph and Maria Strasser, aged ten months and eleven days.

CONNOLLY—On Monday evening, July 10, 1871, CHAS. C. CONNOLLY, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

IRWIN—On Tuesday, July 11, 1871, WILLIE ALEXANDER, only son of Alexander R. and Ellen D. Irwin.

GREGG—At the residence of his father, in North Fayette township, on Wednesday morning, EDWARD GREGG.

MAGOFFIN—On Wednesday, July 12th, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier of the Iron City National Bank.

TORRENCE—At Bellevue, yesterday morning, at 6 30, HARRY ELDRIDGE, only son of John A. and Alice F. Torrence, aged five months and fourteen days.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year..... 1 50
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THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF THE FRENCH DISASTERS.

Some time ago the French Assembly appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the causes of the late Communistic insurrection. The Committee has just rendered its report, which in several respects is a most remarkable one, and shows that an honest attempt has been made to get at the real roots and sources of the difficulty. It is evidently a fair and just report, and while in its inquiry into the origin of the revolt it discovers a number of circumstances which partly extenuate the desperate madness of the Commune, it bravely applies the scalpel to the conscience of the entire French people, and alleges the principal cause of the strange disease which has undermined their social state to be the weakening of the religious sentiment, declaring that the great law of respect for authority and for social superiority has almost totally disappeared, and that the family has been vitiated at its source. We suspect, as on a number of previous occasions we have intimated, that this is the true explanation of the matter. Moral decay in the family is the sure prelude to public corruption in the State. All distinctions between public integrity and private virtue are false. Domestic and social impurity invariably precede public depravity. The family is the basis of the State. The heart of a people is in its homes. Where reverence has been driven away from the fireside, it is useless to look for integrity in the Senate. Where, at home, there is want of unity, of manhood, of sacrifice, of justice, it is vain to seek them abroad. One of the highest necessities of a man is that he shall have an ideal something nobler than himself. If he cannot find this, the forces of his existence will be apt to impel him upon madness and ruin. Revolt against false authority presupposes submission to rightful authority. It is useless to battle for emancipation from one tyranny if we deliver ourselves up to the domination of another. The true watchword of civilization is this—each for the other and heaven for us all. The motto of the Commune has been, every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. It needs no argument or illustration to show that the only possible results of a society thus based on the exclusive worship of self-interest and material gratifications are those of perpetual anarchy and conflict. In directing attention to these underlying causes of the terrible catastrophe which has befallen France, the Committee has therefore wrought a great and greatly needed service. The fever has been within herself. Cure that, and she need no longer toss from side to side for a cool spot upon her pillows.

The report shows the terrible danger of endeavoring to substitute sacerdotalism in place of the requirements of inward moral purity. Religion has there been divorced from practical morality. So long as the outward forms and ceremonies of the Church have been observed, the priests, it is intimated, have generally permitted the unrestricted play of every human inclination, not troubling themselves with the practice of their people, but only with their faith. There is, doubtless, too much truth in this declaration. Such ecclesiastics as Monsieur Darboy and his persecuted associates were, without question, men of the purest character and teachings, but it has long been acknowledged that French Catholicism is only another name for scepticism and paganism, disguised under the show of outward religious forms. The report, which bears throughout the marks of rigid and impartial justice, can hardly fail to have a good effect in arousing France to the true nature of the perils with which she has to deal, while many of the suggestions which it contains migh be studied with great advantage by society generally in this country.

UNMASKING.

Some months ago we took occasion to refer to an article on "Unification and Education," published in the *Catholic World*, the entire spirit of which was, according to our judgment, in direct and unmistakable opposition to the intelligence, the prosperity, the progressive civilization, the civil and religious liberty not alone of the United States but of the world. The article in question was written by Father Hecker, a proselyte from the Protestant faith. Some of its views were sufficiently startling; as, for instance, the assertion that the peasantry in the old Catholic countries, two hundred years ago, were better educated than the great body of the people of the United States to-day, and the thinly disguised claim that the supreme educational control of the world rightly inhered in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. This bold plea for the restoration of the absolute supremacy of Roman ecclesiasticism, is now supplemented by another and still more audacious claim in its behalf, in the same magazine, and presumably by the same author. Passing now from the school-house to the halls of government, the writer declares that "while the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church." This is a direct and explicit statement that the Catholic Church is in its nature altogether superior to the State, amenable neither to its criticism nor control. It removes the mask, and boldly puts the political authority of a foreign priest above the expression of the will of our own people. Father Hecker has been a Protestant, and knows what liberty of conscience is. He is a Catholic, and understands the meaning of priestly domination. He is an intimate personal friend of His Holiness the Pope, and a thorough believer in the dogma of infallibility. He is acquainted with the secret designs of the hierarchy, whatever they may be, and he is credibly reported to have said that by the end of the present century the Catholic religion would dominate the entire country. What sort of rights those States have possessed which have exercised them only by permission of the Catholic Church, may be inferred from the history of the Waldenses, the Huguenots, the Lollards; from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the dungeons of the Holy Inquisition, from the ignorance, squalor, stagnation and superstition of the city of Rome, and of Catholic countries generally. We do not say that these things would be repeated in this age and country, but we do say that the spirit which rendered them possible thoroughly inheres in the insolent claim of ecclesiastical supremacy in civil affairs; and that, should the prediction of Father Hecker be fulfilled, a relapse into political barbarism must inevitably ensue. So long as utterances like these, delivered through the medium of the leading Catholic organ of the country, are permitted to go unrebuked by the adherents of that Church, so long will the people of the United States be justified in looking upon it with jealousy and suspicion. They do not propose to institute a war of religion with any one, Jew or Gentile, bond or free; but neither do they intend to submit to any similar war, come from what quarter it may. If this is the true doctrine of that church, let it be known, that we may be on our guard against the purposes which it embraces; while if it be merely the individual opinion of a man with more zeal than knowledge, and is not shared by the masses of our catholic fellow-citizens, let it be promptly and explicitly disavowed. There is responsibility somewhere. In view of the pertinent illustrations which events in this and other countries are constantly affording, it is time that the question were settled as to where it properly belongs.

Referring to certain observations of a contemporary respecting the interview between John Brown and Vallandigham, shortly after the capture of the former at Harper's Ferry, the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* who, in his capacity of journalist was present at the execution, says:

"There was a deep conviction among the Virginians when they had John Brown in custody that he was in a greater degree than was admitted in the North a representative man, and that he had backers who did not care when he had made his wild raid and was captured, to show themselves; and it is the impression of those who had the best opportunities for observation, and who studied the incidents of the raid, the trial and execution with the greatest care, that there is still a chapter of unwritten history, without which it is hardly safe or fair to judge whether Brown was or was not demented."

As is the case with all events which affect and give new directions to the civilization and progress of the world, time and distance are necessary to the proper understanding of the story of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, in its true proportions and relations. The period for writing it has not yet fully come. It is, however, not improper to state that his general plans and purposes were pretty fully known to a number of anti-slavery workers and leaders, among them several public and representative men, including two distinguished New England Senators. It is safe, also, to add that he was by no means the monomaniac which has been popularly supposed. He had a singularly exalted estimate of his military genius, although his mismanagement of the attack on the Ferry proved him to be almost entirely without sagacity of this kind; while the general plan of the campaign which he had mapped out must inevitably have resulted in his destruction, even if he had been successful at that point. With this exception, however, (a fatal one, it is true,) and the too implicit confidence which he invariably placed in the negro character, he was by no means demented. It is probable that the backing on which he relied would have been much more hearty and general had greater confidence been felt in his military ability.

The latest cable reports from France show that the recent elections have resulted in a large accession of strength to the Republic. Of the one hundred and twenty deputies elected, the proportion of Moderates to Radicals is as seventy-five to twenty-five per cent. The unexpected strength developed by the Moderates is said to discourage the partisans of monarchy on the one hand, and the extreme Republicans on the other, while it is feared by some that the Assembly will hereafter be more divided than ever, and that it will be difficult to obtain a compact working majority, or determine which party holds the balance of power. We regret to see that certain French journals still nourish the bitter purpose of revenge against Germany. What France needs is that her new leaders shall rise superior not alone to all mere partisan feeling, but also to all rancorous hostility towards their late victors. The wonderful rapidity with which subscriptions to the new loan have poured in from all classes of the people, shows that France has yet within herself the elements of a great nation, if she will follow the counsels of those whose record offers trustworthy guarantees to the cause of the public peace. Not least among the remarkable features of the election is the fact that of the twenty-one candidates of the Paris Press Union, fifteen were successful. The organization was formed several weeks ago, and included some of the ablest and sincerest newspapers of that city, among them the *Journal Des Debats, Constitutionnel, Liberte, Moniteur, Universel, Univers, Union, Figaro, Gaulois, Journal de Paris*, and others of almost every stripe of politics, the plan being to avoid taking candidates simply for their partisanship, but to select those whose character and antecedents gave promise of moderate and pacific action. These deputies will be among the most valuable additions to the somewhat heterogeneous and discordant Assembly.

Among other results of the war is said to be a remarkable increase of cotton manufacturing in the South. The factory at Augusta has paid a profit of twenty per cent. from the start, and a new one of a thousand looms is projected. The President of the Augusta Company claims that cotton can be manufactured ten per cent. cheaper in that city than in New England. There is, indeed, no reason why the Southern States may not become vast workshops of manufacturing industry. It is not only an agricultural region, but its manufacturing advantages and resources have long been acknowledged. To bring the planter and manufacturer into such close connection that their common needs can be supplied by interchange of their respective commodities at the lowest possible cost, is a bit of practical wisdom which should commend itself to the most obtuse understanding. And if the products of the cotton-field can be woven into fabrics within sight of the plantation where they grew, clearly that is better and more economical than sending them to Rhode Island or Massachusetts for the same purpose. It will take some time for the South to build manufactories enough to supply her growing needs, but the sooner she learns the lesson that the factory adds value to the farm by affording a home market, and that nothing prevents the introduction of Northern capital and skilled mechanical enterprise, except that general want of confidence which arises from her foolish political and social prejudices, the more speedily she will place herself on the high road to prosperity.

We have already referred to the increasing evidences of Chinese enmity against Europeans and Americans, and to the report that the imperial government had at last succumbed to the popular demand for a withdrawal of treaty concessions. The Bishop of Australia corroborates the report that the government has yielded, at least so far as the missionaries are concerned. A number of new regulations have been promulgated; among them that a record of every baptism shall be preserved at the public registration office, that all missions shall be under the supervision of Chinese officials, that no missionary shall receive more than forty-five converts, that missionaries not residing in consular towns shall in all respects be amenable to the local authorities, that all female missionaries shall at once leave the country, that no Chinese women shall hereafter attend Christian worship, that no children except those of foreigners shall be taught in the mission schools, and that in case of riots no compensation shall be exacted from the towns in which they occur. Considering the bitter hostility of the Chinese populace toward all foreigners, more especially toward teachers of the Christian religion, and the fact that even in consular towns the missionaries have been subjected to indignations of the grossest character, it is probable that but very few, even of the most devoted, will care to remain in the interior villages, now that the government, by removing its safeguards, has placed them wholly at the mercy of their implacable enemies. China seems a good place for martyrdom just now.

Thomas Hughes, M. P., who perhaps better than any other man represents the views of the average liberal Englishman, has lately expressed his opinion that Queen Victoria will be the last of the British sovereigns. He believes that while no one desires to break down the throne while she continues to occupy it, the sentiment of the country promises before her death, should she live to an ordinary old age, to become so overwhelmingly Republican as to make any royal succession a matter of impossibility. This is very probable, especially if she should attain the age of her ancestors. She comes of a family remarkable for its longevity. Her grandfather, George the Third, lived to the age of eighty two years, during sixty of which he reigned as King, the longest reign in English history. Queen Victoria has worn the crown for a period of thirty-four years, although she is only fifty-two years old. Should her age and reign equal those of her grandfather, she will still be Queen at the beginning of the next century. It is probable that in other countries than England monarchies will by that time have become effete institutions; while should she die even within a few years, it is pretty certain that the temper of the English people will not permit the graceless heir apparent to ascend the throne. They have read history and remember the precedent of Charles the First.

The Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth Senate District met in this city on Monday and unanimously nominated General Harry White, of Indiana county. The unanimous decision of the Republicans of the district to continue General White a third term in the Senate is the highest compliment that can be paid to a representative, and is at the same time gratifying adherence to the wise policy of retaining in the public service an intelligent and tried public servant. Of General White's election there should be no sort of doubt. His district, on a fair poll, is Republican by several hundred, but work is needed to insure this; and we conclude that the Republicans are prepared for it. This will settle the question from the start. Indiana, General White's own county, is capable of doing great things, and it is to be hoped that while the Republicans in Westmoreland, the Democratic stronghold, hold their opponents down to the proper level this year, our Indiana friends will resolve on the largest figure, and make it good, too, on election day.

The question of throwing open the Public Libraries on Sundays, has for some time past been earnestly discussed in various cities of the country. Some time ago the matter was had under consideration by the Directors of our Mercantile Library Association, but no action was taken upon the subject. We observe that the Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, which by vote of the Board of Education was, last March, thrown open on Sundays for reference only, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., expresses, in a report just rendered, his disappointment with the results of the experiment. It was hoped that the opening of the well furnished reading rooms, with the privilege of ordering any book from the general library for consultation, would attract a considerable class of readers whose occupations prevented them from visiting the library on week days, besides drawing in from the streets young men accustomed to passing the day in a less profitable manner. These anticipations, especially the latter, have not been realized. No perceptible diminution of bar room and corner lounging has been effected. The Sunday visitors are said to be decorous and thoughtful, but very few in number. It is explained, however, that the experiment was commenced at a season of the year when out-door attractions were most enticing, and that an entire year, embracing all the seasons, is needed for a practical and satisfactory test of the question.

Jas. A. Logan was Monday nominated by the Republicans of the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong. Appointed by Governor Geary to the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Buffington, last spring, he has been on the bench several months; and it is the testimony of the bar and public in general that he has acquitted himself with credit and given great satisfaction as well as decided promise. The Democratic candidate is Silas M. Clark, of Indiana county. Although this is not a political office, there is no reason why the Republicans of the district should not adhere faithfully to their candidate as the better of the two, which we believe him to be. His election is entirely certain with the Republican vote fairly out. Last fall Armstrong relapsed somewhat, but we hope to see her take her proper place in the list of reliable Republican counties. There is just the margin in the district to render the contest interesting, and with proper effort, a swinging Republican majority certain. What say our friends there—will you give it?

Alexander H. Stephens stands his ground nobly, and speaks out like one who feels sure of his backing. Having a paper of his own now he is independent in the matter of giving his views publicity. The Ohio Democratic platform is the subject of his latest dissertation, of which the following is a specimen:

"We say in advance that we shall never recognize as a political friend or ally, let him hail from any quarter he may, any one who maintains that the openly confessed usurpations attending the Reconstruction acts have all been settled '*in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed*,' and who shall deprecate any arraignment of either of these acts or their authors before the bar of public reason for popular condemnation. All such are no friends of ours—of our couse or the liberties of this country.

The farmers of Western Pennsylvania have had very favorable weather for cutting and housing their grain. Most of the wheat has been secured in good condition, and what remains in the fields will doubtless be garnered within the next few days. The crop is every way satisfactory to the farmer, and its abundance assures cheap flour to the consumer for another twelvemonth at least.

Mr. Cameron's position relative to the Vice Presidency is set forth in an article from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* herewith printed. He is not and will not be a candidate, and regards with chagrin the injudicious efforts of his friends to make him one.

We find a report going the rounds of the press which for the credit of human nature we trust is not true. It is said that a gentleman, whose young daughter had fallen into the wiles of a smooth-tongued villianous libertine, and so had learned the bitter woe of orphanage while yet her parents were living, was recently informed that the poor child had drifted into one of those terrible social slaughter houses with which all our cities abound. Seeking her out, it is stated that he proposed to her to abandon her course of life, which she meekly and gratefully promised at once to do. But when he added that the conditions of his forgiveness were that she should go into an asylum, there to remain during her life, she refused to accede to the terms, but pleaded to be permitted to return to the sanctuary of home. This permission, however, the father declined to give, going back to his residence alone, while the poor outcast girl remained in her hideous den. Such an exhibition of indifference toward an erring child is almost incredible. No matter that it was her duty to have accepted her father's offer, it was his to have manifested parental tenderness and love. Man cannot live by bread alone. Evermore the heart cries out for affection and sympathy. Who shall say what great hungers after her lost purity and whiteness moved then in the heart of the desolate child, or what possibilities of worthiness the forgiveness of her father might have opened to her? Thrust back by the hand that should have lifted her—it is the saddest commentary on the hollow pharisaism of the times which nineteen centuries have given.

Matters in Cuba appear to be drawing toward a crisis. Within the last thirty days, it is said, a marked change has taken place in the condition of affairs. Gold has risen, exchange is higher than it ever was, the amount of funds withdrawn from circulation and sent away from the country is unprecedented, and private correspondents positively affirm that the European Spaniards, heretofore confident of ultimate success in the war, are desponding and hopeless; that many are stopping business, and that the wealthiest and most respectable leave the country. Valmaseda has again gone to the seat of war on the southern coast of Camaguey, and his popularity is on the wane among volunteers. Beyond the line named the Trocha, the insurgents have concentrated in force, and the Spaniards have no security outside of the towns; and confidence is lost over the remaining two-thirds of the territory. The *Voce* calls for the enlistment of all clerks not yet included in the volunteer ranks, while trade and business are at a stand. The volunteers are greatly excited over an attempt of the late Colonial Secretary to settle matters peacefully with the insurgents, and Zenea, a peace-loving man, who traveled through the island to meet Cespedes with propositions for a peaceful arrangement, is now held a prisoner in the dungeons of Havana in the custody of the volunteers, who will not allow Gen. Valmaseda to release him.

The funded debt of the city of Philadelphia on the 1st of January last was $44,654,229, and the unfunded or "floating" was $6,077,535, making an aggregate indebtedness of $50,731,764, at that time. Deducting $2,468,430 of cash reported in the Treasury the net indebtedness was $48,263,334. Since January a number of loans have been authorized, the aggregate of which is not given, but the city's indebtedness will considerably exceed $50,000,000. On the 31st of December, 1870, the outstanding warrants in the hands of creditors, due and unpaid, amounted to $4,140,836. Mayor Fox, in his recent annual message says that last year full forty per cent. of all the money raised by taxation was absorbed in the payment of the interest on the city debt, and that as matters were now going it would soon absorb fifty per cent. of the taxes. The Mayor adds: "And still the burdened and complaining taxpayer and voter permits himself to be dragooned or deluded into voting for unworthy or incompetent Councilmen, ignorant or faithless members of the Legislature, and notoriously unfit and profligate candidates for city offices, under the leadership of two or three dozen men, who do not care how high the taxes and the debt are piled upon others, so that they secure their thousands and tens of thousands annually out of the pile."

A German newspaper gives some curious statistics to show that the Franco-Prussian war resulted in a gain of several thousand able bodied working men to Germany. The calculations are as follows: The total number of Prussians killed in battle was nineteen thousand three hundred, while the wounded and sick were less than thirteen thousand, besides another ten thousand disabled by wounds, or about forty-two thousand in all. As an offset to this number it is said that the war caused thirty thousand who would otherwise have emigrated, to remain at home, and that the expulsion of the Germans from France gave another eighty thousand, of whom fifty thousand were able bodied working men. In addition to this, ten thousand more were summoned home for military service, making in all an aggregate gain of sixty-two thousand to set over against forty-two thousand of loss. It is probable, however, that the tide of emigration thus temporarily interrupted will again speedily set in, and that large numbers of the skilled workmen who were expelled from France will ultimately return to that country. The gain is, therefore, probably less real than it looks on paper.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that while the debt of that city seems to be on the increase, the tax *per capita* is less than it is in other leading cities of the country. In New York the taxation *per capita* is $29 54, in Cincinnati $19, in Chicago $21 65, in Brooklyn $19 02, in Boston $36 10, while in Philadelphia it is only $13 73. In Philadelphia the tax rate is only $1 80. In New York it is $2 27; in Brooklyn, $3 87; Albany, $4 57; Cincinnati, $3 19; and Rochester is put down with the enormous rate of $6 76. From this showing the *Press* thinks it evident that the people of Philadelphia are really less burdened in the average amount of taxation than are the people of the other principal cities. It says, however, that proper management is required to prevent the increase of the city debt, and a radical change in the form of the city government necessary in order to properly guard its interests.

During the present heated term persons engaged in out-door business cannot be too careful to guard against sunstrokes. In such cases, where medical aid is not immediately obtainable, an observance of the following suggestions will be found useful: Take the patient at once to a cool and shady place, but don't carry him far to a house or hospital. Loosen the clothes thoroughly about his neck and waist. Lay him down with the head a little raised. Apply wet clothes to the head, and mustard or turpentine to the calves of the legs and the soles of the feet. Give a little weak whisky and water if he can swallow. Meanwhile send with all speed for a physician, and do not venture without his advice to do more than is indicated above.

Referring to the silence for some time past relative to the Philadelphia steamships, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* a few days ago made the following remarks:

"This ominous silence is at last accounted for. The Pennsylvania Central, which was the backbone of the enterprise, has withdrawn, and the whole scheme has incontinently collapsed. That powerful company saw plainly that New York was the only place fitted on the Atlantic to be the terminus of their great highway connecting Asia with Europe, and have concluded to make of Philadelphia merely a way station. Thus are the bright visions of Philadelphians again dispelled, and their fond and foolish hopes of overshadowing New York ruthlessly dashed to the ground. *Sic transit gloria mundi*. But it was cruel of the Central.

To this the Philadelphia *North American* replies by saying:

It is but right that we should inform the public that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is as earnest in this movement as ever. A President and Treasurer for the new company have been chosen, the first instalment of all subscriptions has been paid, a second instalment has been called, circulars have been sent to the American shipbuilders inviting proposals to build the required vessels—for this line of ours, it must be remembered, is to be purely and thoroughly American—and after the first of August the bids will be considered. This does not look as if the scheme had "incontinently collapsed." As for making a way station of Philadelphia we have only to remark that this road of ours has succeeded so well in getting possession of the western and southern connections, to secure which the entire railroad capital and ability of New York were bent, that it is not wise for that city to crow prematurely. Philadelphia has taken such excellent care of her own interests so far that she may be trusted in the future.

A year ago the Board of Regents of Michigan University decided to admit women as students in all its various departments, whereupon some thirty young ladies entered themselves upon the University rolls. These, it is stated upon good authority, have without exception held their own with the male students in all the several sciences and literatures embraced in the course, including the higher mathematics, the physical sciences, Greek, Latin, Medicine and Law. They are said to stand among the very best scholars in the University, irrespective of the question of sex, and it is stated that in the rigid examinations which preceded the recent commencement, not one of the number made a poor figure. These gratifying results, demonstrating as they have done the capacity of women to grapple successfully with the most rugged and abstruse studies, have won the faculty to a hearty indorsement of the scheme, and it is expected that the number of female students will this year be increased to two or three hundred. No bad social or moral consequences have ensued, the demeanor of the male students being manly and decorous, and that of the young ladies modest and refined, their attitude towards each other being precisely that observed by ladies and gentlemen in ordinary society.

"Mr. George William Curtis, has a high opinon of the mother whose children he saw playing in the Central Park, and upon each of which was a large and legible placard, upon which was written: "This child has the whooping cough."—*Exchange*.

"All sensible persons will agree that Mr. George Wm. Curtis is right in adjudging these mothers worthy of high praise. It would be the greatest convenience in the world if every one went out with a short account of himself suspended around his neck. How much all of us have been annoyed by not *recognizing* people."—*Richmond Enquirer*.

Just so. And it would be a good plan to begin with placarding the journals of the new departure order. How would the *Enquirer* like to go about with a bulletin on its breast containing a description of its real sentiments and opinions? By all means let the proposition be adopted. What queer labels the Northern Democratic press would have. It would be vastly diverting, particularly to the negroes.

The route for the Viaduct Railroad in New York City has not yet been decided upon, but it is designed to pass through localities where few important and costly buildings exist, and the great difficulties to be overcome are those of the cost of the right of way rather than those of grades and bridges. The bridge by which Broadway is to be spanned will be a substantial structure, avoiding danger by its elevation above the street, and ornamental in its proportions and architecture. Each of three hundred and forty streets to be crossed will have bridges similar in form, though not as costly and splendid. The structure of the viaduct will be unusually light, borne upon arches, under which store rooms and warehouses will be built—the upper walls by no means repulsive in appearance and the lower part not wanting in the essential matters of light and ventilation.

The population of Utah has been nearly doubled since the first of January last, in consequence of the discovery and development, in districts adjacent to Salt Lake, of a number of vastly rich silver quartz veins, some of which are yielding as high as $1,000 per ton by working process. As an item with reference to these mines it is stated that during the past four months fully two thousand tons of the selected ore have been shipped daily in sacks by the Union Pacific Railroad to New York, and thence by sailing vessels to Swansea and other points in Europe for reduction by the smelting process. Is there any good reason why this smelting should not be done in Pittsburgh?

Referring to the case of Mrs. Sherman, charged with poisoning three husbands and eight children, the New York *Tribune* pertinently inquires, "Is it conceivable that possibly eleven, certainly four, persons in a single family should die of a poison so marked in its effects as arsenic, and that these sudden deaths should continue through a series of years without criminal negligence or ignorance on the part of the attending physicians?" The same inquiry was suggested in the case of Mrs. Grinder, whose poisoning operations are believed to have been quite as remarkable and extensive as those alleged against the Connecticut woman.

The Vulcan Iron Works, located at Carondelet, Mo., between the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad and the Mississippi river, were formally opened on the 6th, several hundred leading citizens of the State attending and participating in the festivities of the occasion. The capital invested in the works is stated to amount to nearly $4,000,000. They have been in operation for some time, and have turned out an enormous quantity of railroad iron, the capacity of the works being about one thousand tons of finished rails per week. The production, it is estimated, will require an expenditure of $10,000 per day, and give employment to 500 operatives.

Will it [the Commercial] attempt to contradict the statement made by a recent Chairman of the State Committee, viz: "That the editor of the Commercial intimated to him that if Mr. Cameron would only call upon him, "the matter could be arranged, and the opposition of that journal would be withdrawn," and that Mr. Cameron spurned the offer, which was subsequently repeated and again refused?—*The "Organ."*

Unreservedly and emphatically do we deny and pronounce the above a fabrication, with not the first grain of truth in it.

Fruits, whether ripe or unripe, are at this season of the year perfectly tempting to young children. Parents, and other persons having charge of them, cannot exercise too much caution, firmness and judgment, in keeping green fruits out of their reach during the hot weather. Negligence in this matter is often the cause of much sickness among the young.

Reference has been made to the disastrous attempt to establish a colony in Lower California. According to accounts brought back by the famished colonists, nearly four hundred men, including seven or eight families, were pursuaded by a New York agent of the Colony Company to go out to Magdalena Bay, a desolate part of the Pacific coast, near the southern end of the peninsula of Lower California. The Mexican Government was to allot to each man a liberal grant of land, and the Company was to guarantee the settlers employment in gathering orchilla, or sea moss, at $20 a month and rations. The story is soon told. The country around Magdalena Bay is sandy waste. The land is useless for agricultural purposes. There is little or no fresh water, except in remote lagoons. The moss gatherers were not paid; and to save themselves from starvation large parties of them trudged many days' journey along the dreadful coast, until they reached a Mexican settlement. Some died on the way from thirst, sickness or fatigue. The miserable remnant of about one hundred were at last rescued by a vessel sent to their relief, and brought in a deplorable condition to San Francisco.

Dr. F. C. Calvert describes, in a paper read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which iron is most rapidly oxidized. One of the important points arrived at is that carbonic acid promotes oxidation of iron. He also substantiated the curious fact, first announced by Berzelius, and now well known to soap and alkali manufacturers, that caustic alkalies prevent the oxidation of iron. Calvert's researches prove that the carbonates and bicarbonates of the alkalies possess the same property as their hydrates; and that if an iron blade is half immersed in a solution of these carbonates they exert such a preservative influence on that portion which is exposed to common air that it does not oxidize even after a period of two years. Similar results were obtained with sea-water, to which carbonates of potash and soda had been added.

A report has recently been made to the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of the Order of St. Crispin, recommending co-operative associations, both for the purposes of trade and manufacture. The former purpose can be accomplished by clubs or corporations under general statutes of most of the States. It is estimated from the experience of societies already existing that workingmen can save twenty per cent. on purchases, and make a profit of twenty-five per cent. on manufacturing by co-operation. England, in 1870, had $600,000,000 invested in co-operative trading and manufacturing; Germany, $200,000,000, and France nearly $20,000,000. The report also recommends industrial partnerships in which capital and labor shall have the profits in equitable proportion. Such partnerships have produced gratifying results to both interests in England and Germany.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Baltimoreans are very proud of their growing city, which is all very proper, and if they would be a little less jealous of the enterprise of our Pennsylvania Road, which seems to be exciting the envy of the whole country, it would count much more to their dignity. As to the Baltimore and Ohio Road, it is one of the most efficiently managed in the whole country, but the Pennsylvania Railroad is, in the boldness and extent of its enterprises, the wonder and admiration of the whole country."

The Mobile *Register*, edited by John Forsyth, says the "new departure" "is a double blind, or rather so intended to be—first, to the Radicals, who are to be made to believe that the Democracy accepts that much of their platform; and second, to the Democrats, to whom it says, 'to be sure we adhere to the amendments as a binding part of the Constitution, but we are fooling those Rads, and as soon as we get the power we shall wipe them out.' The result is an attempt at double-dealing that does not deceive either party."

A Paris letter written before the loan was taken predicted that it would be taken up promptly. The writer added: "There is a vast amount of uninvested capital in France, tied up in old stockings and buried in cellars, and the only way of bringing these treasures to light is for the Government to raise a loan; then the good man takes his spade and digs up his talents, and the housewife undoes her hose. During the siege a number of peasants flocked into Paris, flying before the Prussian armies, and bringing with them their goods and chattels, and toward the end of the siege all kinds of old coins, dating back to the first revolution, got into circulation; they had been wrung from the refugees, who, when sorely pressed by hunger, had been obliged to untie their stockings and pull out money which had been lying idle for half a century.

The editor of the Frederick (Md.) *Union* was one of the recent excursionists. In the last issue of his paper he says: "Allegheny is represented as a beautiful place but we were prevented by a total absorption of our time elsewhere, from paying her a visit. We are persuaded we missed more in not seeing her than she did in not seeing us. Although there are many fine and costly buildings in Pittsburgh, it is not a handsome city and never can become one until there is no more black smoke and soot to hang over it constantly like a dark cloud, and to descend, to discolor and deface its buildings and their inside furniture. It is nevertheless a great—a very great business place, and was very aptly and justly denominated the '*Birmingham of America*' many years ago by Henry Clay.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A wonderful musical calendar clock has just been completed by R. D. Munson, a Vermont farmer, now sixty-two years old. It is in every respect his handiwork, and it has occupied his spare hours during the past eight years. The production is an eight day clock, whose dial marks the second, minute, hour, day of the week, day of the month, month and year; a thermometer rests against its pendulum, giving the state of temperature; the ball of the pendulum contains a miniature timepiece, which derives its motive power solely from its vibrating position, and keeps accurate time. There is also a cylinder musical attachment, which may be set to play any one of seven tunes at the end of each hour. In this last feature it can be so adjusted—and such was the intention of the maker—as to play "Old Hundred" at the end of each hour on Sunday, and "Old Folks at Home," "Swiss Waltz," "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and "Sweet Home" respectively on each successive day of the week. The entire mechanism is handsomely encased in a black walnut case, which measures ten feet high, twenty inches wide and ten inches deep. The case is highly polished, and its front bears the inscription in raised letters, "Our Union Forever," "U. S."

A benevolent lady wearing the odd but not inappropriate name of Emily Faithful, has opened an institute of cookery and housekeeping in London. Its purpose is to give young women of all classes thorough practical training in domestic economy. In addition to lessons and lectures, there is to be a course of practical lessons in the preparation and dressing of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c., including the higher branches of the culinary art, such as made-dishes, confectionery, ices, setting of the table and dessert, &c. An academy of this sort, where mistresses and maids can acquire a complete education in the every day business of the household, is needed in every large city, and ought to be thronged with pupils.

Central Park, in New York city—the chief attraction there at this season of the year—contains 862 acres, and ten million dollars have been expended in laying out and embellishing the land since 1853. Swans swim the lakes, herds of deer and flocks of sheep graze on the hill-sides, and the birds warble in the foliage. The museum is gathering a valuable collection of curiosities and specimens of every kind, and the zoological garden is full of wild beasts of the field, fowls of the air and fish of the sea. There are ten miles of carriage road and twenty-eight miles of walks. Last year there were ten million visitors. There have been sixty-eight thousand visitors and sixteen thousand vehicles at the Park in one day. A board of eight commissioners control it; a force of sixty police, in gray uniforms and white gloves, preserve order. Splendid military bands, paid by the city, play on the plaza every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The number, variety and elegance of the equipages that throng the broad, smooth drives on pleasant afternoons, is remarkable—two, four and six horse teams, tandem teams; every sort of vehicle, from gilded chariots down to the democratic contrivance which makes the circuit of the ten-mile drive for twenty-five cents per head. Here come the rich in their carriages, with prancing horses and liveried attendants, and here come the poor on foot. This beautiful spot belongs alike to both. It is free to all.

In one of the towers of the Porto Salara, Rome the most important archæological discovery of the present year was made. It was that of a monument of a boy of twelve years of age. He was a most wonderful scholar, and had made such progress in Greek poetry that he had composed a lyric of great merit. His parents, wishing to keep his memory green, sculptured his likeness, dressed in the manly toga, which he had been allowed to assume, and engraved the poem in the niche in which the statue was placed. The poem is so excellent that it is considered an addition to the ancient Greek literature. One wonders how long this statue and its inscriptions might have been buried in the Towers at the Porta Salara, but for the bombs of the 20th of September, which made them so unsafe that they were pulled down, and thus the hidden treasure was brought to light.

Two new branches of industry have been introduced in South Australia, with fair prospects of success in either instance. Four ostriches were imported from South Africa (where they are farmed very profitably,) find these have now increased to sixteen, with every probability that the flock will be considerably augmented during the present season. As the emu is a native of the country, there is good reason to believe that its congener, the ostrich, will thrive equally well, and the demand for feathers throughout Europe is always in excess of the supply. Sericulture also is taking its place among the employments of the colony. The mulberry plantations are doing well, and the Acclimatizaiton Society of New South Wales has lately received some Japanese silk worm eggs, which are said to be extremely valuable and to be seldom sold to foreigners. According to the report of the Silk Supply Association of London, there are in Victoria no less than 36,000 square miles of country suitable to sericulture.

A Baltimore firm is engaged in manufacturing paper by a new pulping process recently devised in Prussia. This invention consists in exposing the raw material, such as straw, corn, leaves, etc., to the action of a weak alkaline solution, under super-atmospheric pressure, and at a temperature not exceeding 212 degrees, in such a manner that, by the combined action of the pressure and the heat, the fibrous material is split and disintegrated without destroying the fibres, as in the case of other methods, where strong alkaline solutions and high temperatures are used.

Mr. Brown, of Sangamon county, Illinois, President of the State Agricultural Society, is doing something really extraordinary. His wheat harvest occurred so early this year that, after it was over, and the wheat had been removed from the field where it grew, he at once plowed under the stubble and planted the ground in corn, which is now up, and some six inches high, and he is hopeful of gathering a bountiful crop of corn therefrom this fall. This is remarkable—a crop of wheat and a crop of corn from the same ground in one season.

The indignation of citizens of Great Falls, New Hampshire, rose to boiling heat over the inhuman treatment of one Ducrot, connected with a circus, to his son, a lad of eight years. He had performed his part admirably throughout the day and evening, and when in the last act of turning a somerset he slightly tripped, from disarrangement of the carpet upon which he performed. His father, observing it, flew into a rage, and, taking him one side, lashed him in a most shocking manner, and till the skin was cut through beneath the tights which the boy wore. His injuries were so great that he was unable to accompany the troupe the next day.

In Madrid, Spain, recently, in celebration of La Minerva, a long line of clergy, preceded by a band of music, and a triumphal car containing a little child dressed as Christ, leading a live lamb, with ringing of bells, &c., went through the streets. Wherever the procession appeared the people uncovered and bent the knee. A young American who failed to do this was, at the instigation of the priest who led the procession, attacked by four men, and would have been killed but for the interference of some women, who rushed in between him and his assailants, and who got him safely into the doorway of his hotel. He had begun to fight bravely but indiscreetly, and the next moment would have been stabbed. The young man was a brother of the Secretary of Gen. Sickles, the American Minister.

A Missouri paper tells a romantic story, in which a Mr. Haynes and his little son are jointly the heroes. They were in a field when a swarm of bees alighted upon the boy, covering him from head to foot; they hung upon his ears, chin and nose in great bunches, and clung in thick clusters to every part of his body. Mr. Haynes, realizing the dangerous situation in which his child was placed, commanded him to stand quite still. This the brave little fellow did, until the bees had all settled. Mr. Haynes then took a stick, gently lifted the boy's hat from his head and placed it upon a neighboring bush, when the entire swarm left their extraordinary resting place and took to the hat and bush. Strange to relate, the boy received only one sting, and that was caused by his seizing with his teeth a bee that was trying to make its way into his mouth.

The Council of St. Louis, having regulated the social evil, are now considering an ordinance regulating gambling houses, imposing a tax of one hundred dollars per month on each house, and requiring the proprietors to give bonds in from $5,000 to $10,000 for a rigid adherence to the rules and regulations provided. The friends of the measure claim that gambling is now being carried on in private houses and hotel rooms, accompanied in almost every case by the most barefaced kind of swindling. The police are powerless to remedy the evil, for the reason that as soon as a stranger is done for, the peripatetic gamblers gather up their portable traps, pack them in their valises, and put out for other quarters. By "regulating" gambling in this manner it will realize to the city $12,000 a year, and it is claimed will always guarantee a "square" game.

A fact worthy of the notice of brandy drinkers appears in the recent statement of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the amount of spirits in the country. There appears to be, in accordance with that statement, but 100,000 gallons of brandy distilled from fruits, while there is 161,000 gallons of compounded liquors made in imitation of brandies, and sold and drank as the real old Cognac.

The recent dissatisfaction among the Philadelphia German singing societies is general, and it is likely to result in the breaking up of the Northeastern Sængerbund. The Quartette Club resolved to dissolve its connection with that body, and a general meeting of the Junger Mænnerchor resulted in the adoption of the same course. It is highly probable that the Mænnechor, Sængerbund and other societies withdraw, and the Baltimore Liederkranz, it is said, is contemplating like action. The Philadelphia singing societies are among the best in the bund, and their withdrawal will undoubtedly destroy it. This will end the grand festivals which have been held biannually for so many years. The New Yorkers are blamed for this result, having insisted to an unreasonable extent in having their own way.

In response to inquiries on the subject of the liabilities of apothecaries who sell wines and liquors as medicines, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reasserts the former decision of the bureau, declaring apothecaries liable who sell liquors, except when they are compounded with other medicines, and thereby lose their identity as wines or spirituous liquors.

A New England man, now in Rome, writes that religious intolerance under the old papal government reached an intensity little understood outside, as previous to the occupation of the city by Italian troops, every Protestant Bible that could be found was seized and burned, and even the possession of such a book, if known, would subject the owners to arrest and imprisonment. Now, however, the British Bible Society have opened an establishment where the scriptures can be obtained.

The largest telescope in the world, probably, is now being made at Cambridge, Mass., for the Government. Three or four years will be required to complete it.

A Portland, Maine, woman having in a fit of abstraction swallowed a dose of corrosive sublimate, thinking it was poison, was saved by her husband, who at once administered to her the whites of fifteen eggs, which completely neutralized the effects of the poison.

The claim that the maize or Indian corn plant is indigenous to the soil of the New World, has lately been contested, and recent investigations of certain Chinese records are cited to prove that it was cultivated in China prior to the discovery of America. Chinese authors maintain that it came originally from countries west of China, and that it was introduced into that country long before the first arrival of the Portuguese, in 1517.

A North Carolina paper tells the remarkable story of a man, who fled to the swamps during the late war to avoid the draft, has been lately discovered living a hermit life in a den and settlement of his own, in a dense thicket near the bank of the river. When first discovered, he fled to his hiding place, and upon being pursued he showed fight, but finally surrendered, and insisted upon refusing to go into the army. Upon being informed that the war was ended about six years ago, he concluded to abandon his hiding place and return to the old plantation, where he found many changes since the commencement of the rebellion. His only clothing was made from the skins of coons and other animals which he had captured during the time, having seen no one with whom to converse during about eight years. He has almost lost the control of language, except a few profane words.

Dr. John F. Morse, recently appointed Deputy Grand Sire from this country to Germany and Switzerland, has instituted in Zurich, Switzerland, the fist Lodge of Odd Fellows in that country. The following are the only lodges yet established in Germany. One at Dresden, Saxony; one at Berlin, Prussia, and one at Stuttgardt, Wurtemburg. Dr. Morse has also established an Encampment at Berlin, the first in Germany.

The explosive projectiles used in Paris were formed from the ordinary shell, either spherical or cylindro-conical. A light-perforated tube about seven-eighths inch diameter and of a convenient length, filled with loosely packed powder and fitted with an ordinary percussion fuse, was introduced into the shell, which was then filled with petroleum. The powder charge was sufficient to explode the shell and to ignite the petroleum, which was scattered in a fiery rain on all sides around the point struck. The effect of a continuous discharge of such projectiles as these may be imagined; and it was through their agency, say the Communists, that the Versailles troops, in attempting to gain possession of the Tuileries, set fire to the palace.

The Perpetual Candle is the name of a useful contrivance, which has lately been introduced in this country from Russia. It consists of a small tube, within which is placed a close fitting wick soaked with kerosene. This tube is screwed into a candle-stick, and fits inside another tube, made of white China, and resembling closely a candle in external appearance—the whole taking the look of an ordinary candle and candlestick. By heating the top of the brass tube, the kerosene-soaked wick generates gas and gives a fine blaze through a number of small apertures in the end of the tube. By this simple and ingenious arrangement a good light, it is said, is furnished at a cost of only one cent for five hours. Besides the point of economy, it is thought that the use of kerosene in this manner will be entirely free from danger of explosion.

It has recently been discovered that the new Vanderbilt Freight Depot, erected on the site of St. John's Park, New York, owing to the great weight of its structure, and the fact that the building is placed upon so-termed made ground, was settling to such a degree as to render its safety a question. The difficulty was at first thought to be one easily removed, but upon investigation it was found that the piers supporting the edifice had sunk several inches, and many of the foundation stones were badly cracked.

It is a noticeable fact that a large number of trees are being killed in New York city by the wooden pavements excluding moisture from the roots. The pavements in many cases are perfectly air and water tight. It is well known that any sort of pavement that excludes moisture, from above or below, will interfere with the growth of shade trees. Without air any moisture having access to the roots of trees, it is as impossible for them to grow and flourish as it is for animal life to exist without food and drink. In some cities the difficulty has been remedied by having open spaces left around the trunks, instead of building the pavements close up to the trees, as is usually the case.

Two establishments at Natick, Mass., are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of base balls. One has $10,000 capital, employs six men, fifty women and twenty children, and makes 300,000 dozen balls a year, valued at $42,000. It uses six tons rubber waste, 8,000 pounds woolen yarn and 1,600 sides of horse-hides. The other establishment has $2,500 capital, employs one man, ten women and three children, and makes 3,000 dozen balls of the value of $8,250. It uses 1,000 pounds of rubber waste, 1,500 pounds woolen yarn and 400 sides horse-hides. In both shops $21,750 are paid for wages during the year. A company in New York has $10,000 capital invested in making shirts and belts for base-ball players, and 2,000 yards of flannel and 3,000 of web are made up.

In Philadelphia during the six months ending June 30th, there appeared in the newspapers notices of the deaths of no less than 280 persons who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years. Of these 114 were males and 166 females, showing that the females outnumbered the males by 52—about three to two. A further analysis demonstrates that whilst the females living over eighty years outnumbered the males, the females also were the longest lived, there being many more females than males who lived to or beyond the age of ninety years.

The coal supply of Great Britain has within the last few years been the subject of great anxiety among the inhabitants of that country, in consequence of statistics and deductions therefrom, showing that the available sources for getting coal would be worked out in one hundred years. At the time these assertions were made a Board of Commissioners was appointed by the British Goverament to examine into the matter. These Commissioners are about completing their labors, and it is stated, will report that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, a supply of coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland sufficient to last from eight hundred to one thousand years.

Annie Brown, the notorious snake woman, who has been puzzling the doctors for years, has at last turned out to be a fraud. She has lately been at the Wayne county, N. Y., infirmary, and the physician, seeing the snake's head protrude from her mouth, seized her by the throat to prevent swallowing, and made her disgorge the reptile, which proved to be nothing more nor less than a piece of black India rubber, that she had been accustomed to slip down her throat and then, with her convulsive movements, raise up and let down again.

The halfpenny postage system, introduced into Great Britain nearly nine months ago, has fully corresponded with the anticipations of the friends of that measure, and there have been no signs of a serious diminution of the postal revenue, although a loss of $250,000 was caused by the abolition of the newspaper stamp. The first six months' operation of the halfpenny newspaper and postal card system give the following as the issue of labels, cards and wrappers, to-wit: 77,215,680 halfpenny labels, yielding a revenue of $804,330, and 33,048,420 wrappers, yielding $344,250. The halfpenny postal cards numbered 58,485,960, and yielded $6,092 29.

An eastern paper gives an account of a team of trained sturgeons which draw a boat on the Lehigh canal. The driver has his seat in the bow and directs their course with a goad, which is a long pole as thick as one's wrist, with a sharp spike sticking out at right angles from the end, and it is surprising with what alacrity they obey. When they are to be turned to the right or left, a sudden prick on the opposite side of each sturgeon causes the pair to take the desired course. When a greater speed is desired they are pierced near the tail; when they are desired to halt the goad is reached forward, and they are pricked in front of the head.

A singular fact seems to have been developed by the recent terrible accident on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. The timbers of the bridge over the Harpeth river, through which the train broke, upon being examined, showed no outward sign of decay. Though externally sound, the broken timbers were filled with a rotting core. Not one of them but was rotten in the interior, yet they had a sound shell of from one to two inches in thickness on the outside. This is accounted for upon the supposition that the timber (white pine) was cut in spring, when the sap was up, and while the outside dried and seasoned, the inner sap soured and caused the rapid and premature rotten within. The defect was a hidden one and not suspected. A few hours before the accident the bridge had safely passed a loaded freight train with a thirty-five ton locomotive, and was to the officers of the road who look after such things, above suspicion.

The difficulty of choosing which way to go on a summer tour is thus referred to by a Boston journal: One may start from Boston with four weeks, and a hundred and twenty-five dollars at his disposal, and see in full the picturesque beauty of the Adirondacks, or plant himself in the wild mountain scenery of Virginia and drink his fill at some of her innumerable springs. Or, if he can command a couple of months and six hundred dollars, he can traverse the continent, look out on the Pacific, and see the wonderful Yosemite. Or, with still less means, he may embark on a European steamer, spend a day in London, give fifty days to Switzerland, and be at home in ninety.

It is said that considerable money is made in Chicago by a certain class of *gamins* who steal under the windows of nervous people in these hot nights, when the windows are necessarily left open, and imitate the voices of excited cats, and then sell the boots, boot jacks and old books thrown at them.

The clinch bug is reported to have been very destructive to the growing crops in Logan, McLean, Tazewell, Dewitt and Marion counties, Illinois. A Logan county man says that he witnessed the bugs crossing the road from a wheat field, which they had destroyed, into a neighboring field of corn, and that for half a mile they were so thick that they completely covered the ground, and nothing could be discovered but a living mass of moving insects. Some of the corn fields, after the bugs have passed over them, look as lifeless and barren as though no corn had ever been planted.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad last spring commenced tree planting on a considerable scale, 11,000 chesnuts and 10,000 European larches having been planted along its line between White Pigeon and Toledo, through the country where the forests have been mostly cleared away and the supply of timber is scantiest. The trees were of one year's growth, and were planted on each side of the track, fifty feet apart, the tree on one side being opposite the middle of the space between two trees on the other. The results of these experiments will be watched with great interest. There is hardly room to doubt that railroad companies, especially in treeless regions, may very easily increase the value of their property by such measures.

Last week a steamer passed Detroit having on board and in tow, in eight barges, 3,661,000 feet of lumber, besides 1,300,000 shingles. This is said to be the largest tow of the kind that ever passed that city.

The Mayor of Louisville having refused a one-legged man permission to walk a rope stretched across the street from the house tops, was accused of being influenced in his action by the fact that the man had lost his leg in the Union army. The Mayor replied that he declined to give the man the desired permission because a one-legged man, walking a tight-rope at a lofty elevation, ran too much risk and he had no desire to allow a man to break his neck in any such occupation, through his permission. He did not know or care where or how he lost his leg, but he didn't propose to help him to lose his life. Sensible Mayor.

A useful contrivance has been introduced into this country from Russia by Mr. Clay, late Minister to that government, which is rapidly coming into favor here. It is called a perpetual candle, and consists of a small tube within which is placed a close fitting wick soaked with kerosene. This tube is screwed into a candlestick and fits inside another tube, made of white china, and resembling closely a candle in external appearance—the whole taking the look of an ordinary candle and candlestick. By heating the top of the brass tube the kerosene soak-wick generates gas and gives a fine blaze through a number of small apertures in the end of the tube. By this simple and ingenious arrangement a good light, it is said, is furnished at a cost of only one cent for five hours. Besides the point of economy it is thought that the use of kerosene in this manner will be entirely free from danger of explosion.

The small-pox, it is conceded, is rapidly assuming epidemic form in New York city. The rate of increase is alarming. The disease has been prevailing since last winter, and gathering strength month by month, until for the week ending with the first of this month there were seventy-seven cases, eleven per day. The week before there were but forty-five cases.

STATE NEWS.

Officers of Agricultural Societies will confer a favor upon us by sending us, as soon as convenient, notice of the times and places of holding county fairs.

The Erie *Republican* says that arrangements have been made for handling 12,000,000 feet of lumber upon the elevator docks in that city this season.

The Cameron *Herald* says that more trout have been taken in that county this season than during any season before in many years, and they are much larger than usual, which is owing to their now being protected from slaughter during eight months of the year.

The grass crop is an utter failure in the upper portion of Snyder county, many fields not producing enough to pay for cutting. From some cause to the farmers unknown, the grass will not grow.

Some of the hotel-keeping Leland family, it is said, will soon visit Oil City, on the lookout for a hotel site. The *Register* thinks Oil City a good place for them to invest their money.

Columbia county has 5,300 cattle, valued at $96,723; 4,701 horses, valued at $296,810.

The Conneautville *Courier* states that a gar-fish over five feet in length, and weighing upwards of forty pounds, was caught at Conneaut Lake one evening last week. The gars are unusually plenty this year, and are making sad havoc with the other fish in the Lake.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says that a new and powerful company has been organized, under the name of the Philadelphia Warehousing Company to build immense warehouses and a great new grain elevator. A million of dollars was subscribed in a short time. Edward W. Clark is one of the party, and it is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad forwards the movement.

The Methodists at Sharon are lookinging up a location for a new church in that place.

A blast in one of the furnaces of the Lehigh Crane Company at Catusanqua burst Wednesday morning, entailing considerable delay and expense in repairs. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by some gas becoming ignited inside the blast and exploding.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Mr. John Wanamaker, who sails for Europe in the Scotia on Wednesday next, has been appointed by Governor Commissioner for Pennsylvania "to collect statistics and general information, and to ascertain the actual facts as to the working of the co-operative system among workingmen in factories, stores, mines, &c., in Great Briton and the Continent of Europe." Mr. Wanamaker has received a commission form the Governor, giving him the largest powers. It is likely that the Governor could not have selected a more competent person to perform this important work.

The *Press* of Saturday saps: Colonel Cephas G. Childs, a citizen formerly prominent and widely known among us, died at his residence in West Philadelphia, last evening, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was born in Bucks county, but came to this city in boyhood, and learned the art of engraving with Gideon Fairman. He was a time connected with the celebrated Henry Inman in the business of lithography. His "Views in Philadelphia" formed a volume of great value, which has now become scarce. In 1832 he crossed the Atlantic. On the passage he received an injury in the temple from the bursting of a cannon while firing a salute, which rendered it necessary for him to abandon his work as an engraver, and he entered into connection with the *Commercial Herald*, and afterwards with the *North American*, as commercial editor. It was, however, as the proprietor and editor for fifteen years of the *Commercial List* that he became most extensively acquainted with our business men. During the war of 1812 he became a soldier, and always retained a strong military enthusiasm. As the captain of the Washington Grays he was a conspicuous and popular military officer. He was a zealous promoter of art, and for a time a director in the Academy of Fine Arts, and he did much to bring into notice young men who have become eminent painters.

The Somerset *Standard* has been purchased by the "Somerset Printing Company," composed of Messrs. F. Stutzman, G. W. Kimmel, S. C. Postlethwaite and Ed. Scull, and merged in the *Herald*, with John I. Scull as business manager. In their address to the public announcing this change, the publishers say: "All experience goes to prove that it is almost impossible to publish two or more journals of the same political party in a county where the circulation must necessarily be circumscribed, without engendering rivalry and bickerings detrimental to the party whose interests they claim to subserve. It was with a view, therefore, of preventing, if possible, all divisions and strife, and of advancing the interests of the Republican party that a purchase of, and a union of the two papers was made."

Mrs. Amy Franks, of Fayettee county, is ninety years of age, the mother of fourteen childred, and is said to have in all, nearly five hundred decendents living.

The foundations for the towers of the $30,000 suspension bridge at Warren, are being prepared.

The Harris Community at Brocton have erected a building a hundred feet long and two stories high, over a wine vault one hundred feet long by eighteen feet wide, arched and of solid masonry. The wine business is destined to become important and lucrative to the Community.

On the Fourth two chairs used by members of Congress in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1776, were received from Harrisburg, where they had been stored in the Senate chamber for a long time, and placed among the relics of the revolution in Independence Hall.

The Union School building at Greenville was discovered to be on fire last Tuesday. This timely discovery by a little boy saved Greenville $16,000. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

A widow lady named White, aged fifty-three years, died of starvation in Lancaster on Monday. She resided with her daughter, whose pride would not allow her to let the public know of their destitution.

General Carada, captured a few days ago by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and probably executed ere this, was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the rebellion. General Carada is from Philadelphia.

The Governor on Wednesday appointed Samuel G. Morrow Ganger and Inspector of Oil for Clarion county, and George T. Crawford Ganger and Inspector of Oil for Armstrong county, under the special act of the last Legislature.

The Bridge Company at Franklin has given a contract to build a bridge over the Allegheny in the place of the suspension bridge destroyed last winter. The bridge is to be what is known as an open "combination bridge"—of wood and iron—and will be finished in sixty days from the present time. The contractors are the Watson Bridge Company, of New Jersey. The material will be made ready to set up the company's shop, and then brought on and placed in position.

Wednesday afternoon, in Philadelphia, Hester Summers, a spinster about sixty years of age, was murdered in a house of ill repute by a notorious character named Lizzie Morgan, known in police circles as "Cranky Liz." The two quarreled about some trifling matter, when Liz threw a plate at Miss Summers, striking her on the head and causing death in fifteen minutes.

Many cows have recently been poisoned at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, by unknown scoundrels.

Milk snakes are very troublesome to the farmers of Forest county this season.

There is an apple tree in York borough which has a cluster of nineteen apples on one stem.

A large amount of foreign capital is being invested in the lumber business in Forest county.

On Tuesday, June 13th, Abraham Shull, Sr., of Whitely township, Greene county, celebrated his one hundredth birthday.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: "This section was visited by a heavy frost on Thursday night, playing havoc generally with corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., in many places. The frost seems to have gone in streaks, one field being scorched while those on either side escaped untouched. It is thought that most of the injured corn will come out all right, being so far advanced, but tomatoes and cucumbers, scorched, are cooked to stay. The oldest inhabitant throws up the sponge since Friday, as a heavy frost the morning of the last of June beats his time considerably.

State School Superintendent Wickersham announces that the soldiers' orphans school year will end July 28. The annual examinations will take place at the several schools and homes during the two or three weeks preceding that date. Each examination may continue as many days as those directly controlling it shall deem advisable, but the time of holding the examination must be made to include the day of visitation of the State officer named below. He will be present personally at annual examinations as follows: Children's Home, Lancaster, July 17; Northern Home, Philadelphia, 18th; Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, 19th; Church Home Phila., 19th; Bridgewater, 20th; Chester Springs, 22d; Mt. Joy, 24th; White Hall, 25th; McAllisterville, 27th. It is recommended, first, that the examination be so arranged at the different schools and homes as to close on the day the State authorities have appointed to be presented. Second, that the examinations be public. Third, that superintendents, directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors and citizens, who are interested in the noble work of educating our orphan children of the proper localities, be specially invited to attend and take part in the examination.

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. James, the Democratic nominee for Senator from the Second District, Philadelphia, declined to run almost as soon as nominated. General J. W. Hoffman, nominated in the Fourth District, has also declined, "for private reasons and business purposes." Both these gentlemen are highly spoken of as upright citizens and leading business men. A meeting of the delegates to the District was called for Thursday morning, but no quorum being present, an adjournment took place till September.

Capt. Geo. W. Skinner, of Franklin county, who was elected to the last Assembly by the Democracy of Perry and Franklin counties, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

A call has been made for the assembling of a Prohibitory State Convention to meet in Harrisburg August 9th, for the purpose of nominating temperence candidates for the office of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The Republican primary elections will be held in Dauphin county on Saturday, August 12th. The convention will assemble in Harrisburg on the Tuesday following.

Mr. W. M. Lindsey, of Warren, and Mr. W. H. Shortt, of Youngsville, are the present candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket for members of Assembly from Warren county.

The Democratic Conferees of the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland, met at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, Saturday morning. Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnson was elected President, and Jacob Turney, Secretary. Silas M. Clark, Esq., of Indiana, was nominated as the candidate for President Judge, on the second ballot. This being the only business to be transacted, the Conference, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

The Jefferson County Republican Convention was held in Brookville on Monday last, and the following ticket nominated: President Judge, A. L. Gordon, Esq., subject to the decision of the District Conference; Treasurer, Capt. John G. Wilson; Commissioner, M. V. Shaffer; Auditor, M. C. Thompson; Trustees of Brookville Academy, Wm. L. Johnson, John Scott and Joseph P. Lucas. The *Republican* says no better selections could have been made.

The Pottsville *Standard*, which refuses to take stock in the "departure," says: "The 'new departurists' do not stick very closely together to the text of the platform, in which it is said: 'We deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed.' They are discussing these issues all the time, at least they are incessantly flinging 'reasons' at those who are anchored to the principles of the Democratic party enunciated in times when they (who would lead it now) were the bitterest of 'war Democrats.'"

The Republican Senatorial Conferees of the Twenty-fourth District met in this city at the Union Depot Hotel on Monday, 10th inst. After organizing by selecting J. C. Rankin, Esq., of Westmoreland county, as President, and R. M. Birkman, of Indiana county, as Secretary, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Indiana and Westmoreland, most cheerfully and unhesitatingly indorse the past political record of General Harry White; his tireless devotion to to the principles and interest of the Republican party; his consistent and continued advocacy of an economical administration of public affairs; his unyielding opposition to all jobs and projects introduced into the Legislature to plunder the public treasury and the people; his fearless and able resistance to the schemes and usurpations of the Democratic leaders, have our earnest and most cordial approval, and the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth District now unanimously and confidently nominate and present him as their able and incorruptible candidate for Senator.

J. R. McAfee and Everett H. Moorhead were appointed a committee to notify General White of the action of the Conference. The committee then introduced General White to the Conference. General White accepted the nomination in a few well chosen words, thanking the Conference for the honor conferred.

On motion, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

J. C. Rankin, President.

R. M. Birkman, Secretary.

Hon. James R. Kelley, editor of the *Reporter*, in a letter to his paper from Williamsport, brings out Hon. W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne, as a Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Kelley says: "He is a strong man every way, and in his own portion of the State will poll at least two thousand more votes than any other man who can be nominated. For years he has been a tower of strength in the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and he has given to it his time, talents and substance without reward or recompense. He has been upon the stump year after year in almost every county in the Commonwealth, and all his great services were performed at his own expense. I am sure he would make the strongest candidate that could be put in the field, and I am equally certain that he would prove one of the best and most faithful Governors that Pennsylvania ever had. He is not personally aspiring to the position—will not even talk about his own candidacy—and certainly will not seek the honor. I should like to see it thrust upon him, and all the more because he has been so modest and unselfish.

At a meeting of the Judicial Conferees of the Tenth Judicial District, at the Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, July 10, 1871, the following named conferees attended, viz:

Armstrong county—Hon. D. Phelps, Dr. T. H. Allison, and J. V. Painter, Esq.

Indiana county—Col. D. S. Porter, S. A. Smith, and A. W. Taylor, Esqs.

Westmoreland county—Gen. C. P. Markle, A. M. Fulton and D. S. Atkinson, Esqs.

On motion of General Markle, Hon. D. Phelps was chosen President, and on motion of Mr. Painter A. W. Taylor was chosen Secretary.

Dr. Allison presented the name of Hon. James A. Logan, of Westmoreland county, as a candidate for President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District.

On motion of Col. Porter, the nomination of Mr. Logan was declared unanimous.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in presenting the name of the Hon. James A. Logan as a candidate for President Judge, we congratulate our nominee on the fact that upon a fair trial in each county of the District, of his capacity for the bench by his conduct thereon, he has given such evidence of ability, integrity, learning and industry; qualifications eminently fitting him for the position. We therefore present his name to the voters of the Tenth Judicial District with confidence, and ask for him the same hearty indorsement that was given to his venerable predecessor. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Republican papers of the Tenth Judicial District.

D. Phelps, President.

A. W. Taylor, Secretary.

The Republican workingmen of Harrisburg are urging the nomination of Mr. Andrew Black, of that city, as one of the candidates for Assembly.

The Mechanicsburg *Journal* advocates the nomination of J. M. Weakley, Esq., as the Republican Senatorial candidate for the district composed of Cumberland and Franklin counties. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* heartily indorses the recommendation.

Mr. George Drayton declines to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for Assembly in Delaware county.

The Brookville *Republican* was mistaken when it said the Democracy of Jefferson county indorsed the State platform, ninth resolution and all. They utterly ignored the matter.

All efforts to lash the Bloomsburg *Columbian* into support of the new-fangled Democracy of the departure have proved futile. In the last issue of that journal we find the following: "The new departists sneeringly say that half a dozen Democratic papers oppose the surrender. We have before us a list of nearly twenty who vigorously oppose it, besides some that are less bold in the assertion of their position. There are no doubt others we have not seen. *These embrace the ablest papers in the State*. A large number are neutral, or have not declared themselves. The worshippers of the idol embrace only those who can be reached by mellifluous influence of New York and are too sensitive about their position to be regarded as under full conviction. No wonder they 'deprecate' the discussion of the subject."

The Erie *Dispatch* deprecates the discussion of Presidential candidates until after the fall elections, but thinks the "indications in the Republican ranks throughout the different States seem to point to the renomination of General Grant." While admitting that "Mr. Greeley would worthily fill the Presidential chair," the *Dispatch* writer is afraid that no one could be found to "fill the great vacuum which his absence would bring to the *Tribune*."

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says: It is not generally known (though no secret was made of it) that a number of gentlemen, prominent in their devotion to the cause of labor, met at Danville, in this State, last week, to advise together upon the propriety of running a ticket in this State upon the labor platform. No decided action was taken, and the project was virtually abandoned for this year at least.

The Erie *Gazette* is in favor of Horace Greeley for the next Republican candidate for President. Mr. Greeley was, early in his life, a compositor in the *Gazette* office.

The Scranton *Democrat* swallows the "new departure" doctrines, but keeps at its head the motto, "The White Man's Government." Consistent.

PERSONAL.

Lord Walter Campbell and party, who have been in the wilds of the far West on a hunting and pleasure excursion, have returned, and are now homeward bound. It is announced that another party of royal tourists will arrive in this country shortly, on a trip similar to the one enjoyed by Lord Campbell and companions.

Recently, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, after the evening service was over, about five hundred persons remained to hear Miss Abbott, a protege of the Brooklyn Gamaliel. Miss Abbott was brought from the West by Miss Kellogg, and was reported as having wonderful natural vocal powers. She took her stand in front of the organ up stairs. The first selection was, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and Miss Abbott astonished her auditors. After the performance the entire audience burst into rapturous applause which lasted several minutes. Miss Abbott went from Plymouth Church leaning on Mr. Beecher's arm.

Mrs. Halstead, of Newark, was absent at the time of the murder of her husband, Gen. Halstead, but having been informed of it returned at once, and insisted upon seeing her dead husband before his body had been "laid out." The story had gone abroad that she refused to recognize the corpse. This was told her by Col. Abe Halstead, her brother-in-law. "Why, Uncle Abe," said she, "you don't suppose I'm going to desert pa now? He was foolish and indiscreet, I know, but, I loved him through life, and I love him in death. He had his faults, I know, but still he was one of the best of men and of husbands. If the whole world should turn on his corpse, I won't." These words, embodying a degree of womanly love and charity, the like of which has rarely, if ever, been paralleled, are vouched for by the Colonel. "Why, sir," added the Colonel, "Newark doesn't know what kind of a woman she is; she is thoroughbred. She even expressed sympathy for the wretched woman Wilson, and said she would like to see her and hear what she had to say for herself. A noble woman, a noble woman, sir, is Pet's widow."

A French paper tells a new story of Victor Hugo, to illustrate his "*severe economie*"—in plain terms, his meanness. When his son Charles Hugo died, the poet went to the telegraph office to send a dispatch announcing the fact to his other son, Francois Victor Hugo. After he had written the dispatch, he counted the words to see that he had not exceeded the twenty allowed for a single rate, and, finding that he had overrun the limit, rewrote the dispatch.

The remarkable good fortune of the Rothschilds has been strikingly illustrated during the disturbances in Paris. Though the Baron resident there owns not less than a hundred and forty-four houses in that city, no injury was done to one of them, not even so much as the breaking of a pane of glass.

Mr. Beecher's pulpit is to be supplied during some weeks to come by his son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Norwich, New York. This rising young clergyman is known, not only for his oratorical abilities of the Beecher order, but also for the wonderful success which has attended his exertions as a muscular Christian. As captain of a base ball nine, and foreman of a volunteer fire company, he has reformed the village green, making the former haunt of swearers, smokers and gamblers a place where men assemble to worship their Maker, while they develope his perfect likeness in their athletic bodies. It is said that of all his subordinates in the two associations mentioned, there is not now a profane or otherwise immoral man to be found, thanks to the practical piety of their chief.

The King of Belgium is described as a man thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, over six feet in hight and of very graceful form. His complexion is fair, his features regular and extremely gentle in expression, though firm enough to indicate character and insure respect.

Paris journals say that Thiers has come to believe, since the overthrow of the Commune, that he is a man of great military genius, and that if he had been educated at St. Cyr, he would have been one of the ablest generals of the time, and able to turn the late mortifying defeat of his countrymen into a splendid French victory. It is, indeed, a pity that Thiers should have discovered only in his seventy-fifth year the vocation for which Nature designed him.

Mr. Alvin Adams, the retired expressman, dwells in a handsome and expensive suburban retreat at Watertown, seven miles from Boston. The grounds embrace one hundred and fifty acres. The second floor of his house is on a level with the dome of the State House in Boston, and the sweep of the eye from the tower of the mansion catches in a panorama of exquisite loveliness, including a view of twenty-six towns and cities. One of the most attractive features of this lovely house is the art gallery, probably the finest in the country, and unequaled by any in Boston. Nearly every rare piece of statuary or picture that reaches this country is purchased by Mr. Adams. Twenty years ago he was a very poor man, but ventured in business which has since grown to colossal proportions; and now, as father of the express business, he lives in retirement, surrounded by his broad acres.

Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, is expected to be in Detroit, Mich., within a fortnight, to take charge of the construction of the monument erected by the State to the memory of the soldiers who fell in battle during the late war. Rogers has been in Rome, it is said, some fifteen years, and has in that time never visited his native country.

Adam Bruhl, who claims to have been a soldier in most of the Napoleonic campaigns, and who is one of the survivors of the battle of Borodino, the terrible retreat from Moscow, and the awful passage of Beresina, celebrated his golden wedding in Milwaukee, Wis., recently, and gave on the occasion a number of interesting reminiscences of his military career.

The artists of Paris were not idle during the siege. Goupil already displays several new pictures relating to the conflict. Meissonier has returned to his studio, which, as he has a great reputation in Germany, was respected by the Germans and left uninjured. Rosa Bonheur stayed during the war at her place at Fontainebleau and was not molested. Edward Frere and Schenck were the only artists who remained in Ecouen. Their property was respected, but that of the other artists suffered greatly. Poyer's studio was ruined. Dore's escaped with some broken glasses. Courbet, the painter, is charged with instigating the destruction of the Column Vendome. This ubiquitous person has been killed and restored to life half a dozen times since the fall of Paris, and no one knows what to believe concerning his fate. The other runaways are all returning, and artistic circles in Paris will soon be as lively as ever.

Gen. Sherman made a humorous speech at the Georgetown College commencement. He said: "I was pleased at hearing the valedictory delivered by Mr. Dixon. I was in St. Louis about the time he was born, and his father being a very dear friend of mine, and the young gentleman so small and weak that he was not expected to live long, I stood godfather to him. That was some years back; I won't tell the girls how many—let us call it several years. I do not suppose the young man remembers it, but those who were there at the time will bear me out in saying that I did not assume much responsibility. As it is I am delighted to find him grown up well and strong, and enjoying the honor of delivering the valedictory for this class."

The Bates-Swan wedding, in London recently, was undoubtedly the tallest one of the season. Bates is eight feet long when lying down, and just about eight feet high standing up. Lying or standing, he weighs 400 pounds. The bride of Bates is a few inches taller than her husband, and about the same weight. It is not stated where the bride procured her wedding *trousseau*, but it is estimated that there were about six acres of it.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: "Last April a St. Louis firm shipped a barge load of corn to New Orleans for sale, but upon its arrival there the market was so fearfully depressed that the parties owning the corn determined to send it forward to Liverpool. They accordingly shipped on board of a *sailing vessel* in May, and to-day they are in receipt of a cable telegram advising them that their corn arrived in excellent condition and was sold at thirty-five shillings per quarter, netting them a handsome profit. It outsold all other foreign corn by 15c per bushel. Surely this settles the question, now and forever, concerning the safety and economy of the great through water route. There were 28,000 bushels in this cargo."

In a recent charge to the United States Grand Jury at Oshkosh, Judge Miller took occasion to deplore the abolition of the grand jury system in Wisconsin. After twelve hundred years of experience, he said it was rather late to throw down one of the greatest safeguards ever created to preserve the liberty of the citizen, and it was, at least, a rash experiment. The ancient landmarks of freedom were not set up without reason, or perpetuated without cause, and their abolition is no evidence of progress.

Alluding to the Darien exploring expedition, and the necessity of a ship canal across the isthmus, the *World* says: "Every man who loses his life in the morasses or the jungles of Darien is contributing to the prosperity of the continent." If our contemporary really believes this, and has the welfare of the country at all at heart, it ought instantly to pack up its traps and set out on an expedition of its own into the remotest wildernesses of that region.

Advices from Aspinwall to the 6th state that several parties have been arrested in Panama on suspicion of conspiring against the Government.

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To Inventors.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors of Patents. Messrs. C., H. & Co. have adopted the plan of working for conditional fees, by which the inventor pays nothing for the attorney's services unless a patent is obtained. Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of this firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional District.

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And through millions of orifices oozes the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive prespiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquors of the barroom; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and undefiled, is what they need; and among this class of remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use, even by the genius of Temperance itself; for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general renovating preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent cure for that terrible and but too general complaint.

The numerous "Bitters," under various names which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

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The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—
The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

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Supplement to Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Importance of the Development of our Northwest Territory.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of leading merchants, bankers, manufacturers and railroad men was recently held at the American Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, which was addressed by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, on the developement of the Northwestern section of the United States, and the effect on the commercial and industrial interests of the Atlantic and Middle States of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His Excellency Gov. Geary presided.

The fact that more than four thousand of the best business men of Philadelphia, and many prominent gentlemen from various parts of Pennsylvania, crowded the Academy of Music on this occasion, is evidence of the general interest felt in the subject discussed.

The Address.

Judge Kelley said he was grateful for the opportunity to contribute, however humbly, toward the completion of a work which for more than a quarter of a century he had regarded as of prime importance to the country, and of special value to his native state, and for the promotion of which he had during that period, labored as opportunity afforded. While expecting his statements of facts to be received with some degree of incredulity by those who have never visited the trans-Missouri portion of the country, it was his purpose to make no statement not justified by his personal observations, or by authorities that all are bound to recognize. Nothing but the experience imparted by actual observation of the country in question could enable any-one to conceive fully the strange contrasts between the characteristics of the Atlantic and the Pacific portions of our country, as exhibited in climate, soil and atmosphere.

About two years ago, said the speaker, it was my privilege to traverse the entire route of the Union and Central Pacific Roads by daylight, and to visit Salt Lake City, which was located in the heart of the Great Desert, that it might be the centre of a Mormon empire, guarded by the forces of Nature against Gentile intrusion. I also visited Portland and Oregon City, Oregon; Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, at the head of Puget Sound; and Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver's Island. Though that region of country had so long been a matter of interest to me, and the study of it had afforded me so much pleasure, each day revealed new and strange conditions, and imbued me with a new sense, not only of the extent of our country, but of the grandeur and infinite variety of its resources and the benificence and power of the Almighty, in adapting every portion of our vast country to the sustenance and comfort of man.

But of this hereafter. Let me first invite your attention to facts within the memory of some of my auditors, which show that the vast resources of the new northwest and its adaptability to railroad purposes are not, as is sometimes intimated, of recent discovery; but have long been known; and that the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad was that originally proposed, because it was the shortest and best by which to connect the seaboard at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland, with the waters of Puget Sound and the commerce of the ancient East, which is now the West, the march of American ideas towards which is illustrating again the truth that

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Some Railroad History.

During the summer of 1845, twenty-six years ago, Asa Whitney, of New York, who had spent many years in China, and had sought by such agencies as were at the command of private enterprise, information about the country lying between Lake Michigan and Puget Sound, did me the honor to seek my acquaintance and bring to my attention the subject of a railroad from the base of the Lake to some point in Oregon, either on the waters of the Puget Sound or the Columbia River, or to a point on each. The whole subject was new to me; but Mr. Whitney came prepared to enlighten those who were ignorant, and to inspire with faith those who doubted. His general views were in print, and his pamphlets embodied columns of statistics obtained from official sources, and many facts reported by persons who had traveled more or less through the region which the proposed road was to traverse. The grandeur of the subject inspired me, and my enthusiasm for his great project induced Mr. Whitney, despite the disparity in our years, to favor me with frequent conferences, and to bring to my attention whatever information relating to the subject he obtained. Early in the year 1846, I felt justified, by the growth of sentiment in its favor, in undertaking to secure him an opportunity to present his project to a public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia. To induce a sufficient number of citizens to act as officers of the meeting, was the work of time. I found but few who took an interest in the subject or believed in the feasibility of the project. Some said that a railroad so far north would not be available for as many months in the year as the Pennsylvania canals were; that it would be buried in snow more than half the year. Others cried, "What madness to talk of a railroad more than 2,000 miles long through that wilderness, when it was impossible to build one over the Alleghanies!"

As I went from man to man, with invaluable collections of facts and figures Mr. Whitney had gathered, I found that the doubts with which the work must contend, were indefinite in number; and it was not until six months had elapsed that a sufficient number of well-known citizens to constitute the officers of the meeting had consented to sign the call for a meeting and to act as such. Yet the cause had gained adherents; and, as I find by reference to the papers of that day, the meeting for which I had so long labored was held in the Chinese Museum, on the evening of December 23, 1846. His Honor, John Swift, then Mayor of the city, acted as president, Colonel James Page, Hons. Richard Vaux, Wm. M. Meredith and John F. Belsterling, together with Mr. David S. Brown and Mr. Charles B. Trego, all of whom still survive, acted as vice presidents, and Senator Wm. A. Crabb, now deceased, and William D. Kelley acted as secretaries. The speakers at the meeting were Messrs. Whitney, Josiah Randall, Peter A. Browne and William D. Kelley.

Mr. Whitney stated, with great clearness, his project, and the advantages that would result from it. It was, he said, to be a railroad from Lake Michigan to Oregon. He believed that it could be constructed on a line about 2,400 miles in length, and he and his associates hoped to be able to build it in twenty years, if the Government would grant sixty miles breadth of land for the whole distance. In answer to the question how he could make land in that remote wilderness available for building a road, he dwelt upon the contrast between the climate of that country and that with which dwellers east of the Mississippi were familiar, and asserted fearlessly, that a railroad through that section would be less disturbed by snow than one through Central New York or Pennsylvania, and proceeded to disclose his plan, which involved a large annual emigration from Europe and the cities of the Eastern States. His plan was to employ these emigrants in the construction of the road, and to pay them in part in land, and to detail a sufficient number to prepare small portions of the farm of each for cultivation and occupation, so that they who worked upon the road one year should dwell upon its borders as farmers thereafter. By this method he believed that by the time the road should be built, the line of it would be tolerably well settled and a large local traffic created.

Josiah Randall, Esq. submitted to the meeting a series of resolutions which were heartily adopted, and from which I quote the following:

"*Whereas* the completion of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific would secure the carrying of the greater portion of the commerce of the world to American enterprise, and open to it the markets of Japan and the vast empire of China, of all India, and of all the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, together with those of the Western coast of Mexico and South America.

"*And Whereas* we have, in our public lands, a fund sufficient for and appropriate to the construction of so great and beneficent a national work; and the proposition of Asa Whitney, Esq., of New York, to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific for the grant of a strip of land sixty miles wide, offers a feasible and cheap, if not the only plan, for the early completion of an avenue from ocean to ocean; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the project of Asa Whitney, Esq., for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and respectfully petition Congress to grant or set apart, before the close of the present session, the lands prayed for by Mr. Whitney for this purpose."

It was also resolved to send copies of the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting to our senators and members of Congress, and to the Governor of the Commonwealth, with the request that he would bring the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

Encouraged by this meeting, Mr. Whitney proceeded to other points, awakening the attention of the country to the importance of the subject. On the 4th of January, 1847, he addressed an immense meeting in the Tabernacle, New York, the officers of which were among the most respected citizens of that city. But at the close of his remarks a mob took possession of the hall and denounced the project as a swindle, declaring that it was an attempt on the part of a band of conspirators to defraud the people by inducing the Government to make an immense grant of land for an impracticable project.

This was the initial movement of a powerful and organized opposition, which soon drove Mr. Whitney from the field. His labors, however had not been in vain; for on the 23d of June, 1848, Hon. James Pollock, at present Director of the United States Mint, who was then in Congress from this State, as chairman of a special committee appointed in compliance with a resolution he had offered, presented a favorable report on the project of a Pacific Railroad, recommending that steps be taken to secure adequate explorations and surveys of the trans-Mississippi country. The "madness" of the project was still laughed at even by "grave and reverened" senators; and it was not until the 3d of March, 1853, that the President signed an act authorizing the Secretary of War, under his direction "to employ such portion of the corps of topographical engineers and such other persons as he may deem necessary to make such explorations and surveys as he may deem advisable, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Effect was given to this resolution at the earliest day, but it was not until the 27th of February, 1855, that the Secretary of War was able to submit to the President, for communication to Congress, the reports of the several surveying parties. The first of these reports were given to the public by order of Congress, in the latter part of that year. I shall have occasion to refer to them hereafter.

Railroad Development of the West.

Judge Kelley proceeded to refer to the condition of the railroad interests at that time, stating that at the close of 1846 we had in operation 4930 miles of railroad, 297 miles having been completed during that year. A system of continuous railroad had not then been proposed, it having been assumed that the function of railroads was to connect water-courses. But the connecting links of road having developed a commerce beyond the capacity of available water conveyance, the subject of railroad expansion was attracting attention, and the construction of the Pennsylvania Central was under consideration.

After describing the difficulties which this enterprise encountered at a time when but few believed a railroad over the Alleghanies was practicable, the speaker continued:

Let no man think that the Pacific Railroad projected in 1846 was to run to San Francisco or elsewhere than to the heart of the unorganized Territory of Oregon, which then extended from the 42d to the 49th parallel of latitude, and embraced what is now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, into which no settlers had yet gone.

There was then no San Francisco. Not a cabin or a hut stood within the now corporate limits of that beautiful and prosperous city. California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, were still Mexican territory. Neither science nor observation had detected the vast deposits of gold and silver, or the boundless agricultural resources of that vast region of country. The great railroad center of the West, Chicago, had not yet come into public view. The less than 10,000 people who had gathered at the confluence of the Chicago river with Lake Michigan had no presentiment that the swamp in which they dwelt would, in less than twenty years, be filled up and raised nearly twenty feet, to make the grade of the streets of the most enterprising and remarkable city in the world, of its age. Michigan then had a population of less than 250,000, and Wisconsin and Iowa each but 10,000; and civilization had not yet penetrated the wide region then known as Minnesota Territory, where the census takers, four years later, found but 6,038 people. In 1850, there were but 91,635 people in California, which had then been ceded to us by Mexico, and admitted to the Union as a State, and whose recently discovered deposits of gold had attracted immigrants from every clime. There was no government in Kansas and Nebraska, that whole fertile region being in possession of the Indian and the buffalo. The name of that busy centre of river and railroad commerce, Omaha, had not been heard by English-speaking people, and the vast mineral, grazing and agricultural region through which the Union and Central Pacific railroads are now doing a profitable and rapidly increasing business, was noted by geographers as the "Great American Desert." Philadelphia then had no railroad connection with Pittsburg, Pittsburg none with Cincinnati or Chicago, nor any of these with St. Louis.

Surely this world of ours does move, and time does work wonders. In Europe, during this quarter of a century, dynasties and the boundaries of empire have changed, but the increase of population has been scarcely perceptible. But here, where man is free, and nature offers boundless returns to enterprise, broad empires have risen, embracing towns, villages, cities, and states, and millions of people born in many lands with poverty and oppression, as their only birthright, are now, as American citizens, enjoying all the comforts and refinements of civilization, and with capital rivaling that of European princes, originating and pressing forward great enterprises which are to work more marvellous changes than any I have alluded to in the next quarter of a century. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, were supernal power to unfold to our view our country as it shall be a quarter of a century hence, the most far-seeing and sanguine of us would regard the reality as a magnificent delusion. Our extension of territory and law, great as it has been, is of small consequence in comparison with the achievements of mind in the empire of science and art, during this brief quarter of a century, whereby man is able to produce ten-fold, and in many departments of productive industry, a hundred-fold as much as he could 25 years ago by the same amount of labor. New roads are to be built; new towns, cities and states to be created; new resources developed; and the sluggish people of the Orient are to be awakened to their own interests and induced to contribute their vast share to the progress and commerce of the world. The vision that filled the soul of Columbus was a grand one; but that which opens to our view and should possess us is as much grander and more beneficient as the civilization and arts of the close of the 19th are superior to those of the dawning days of the 14th century.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

I regard the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as chief among the great works of the future, and believe that it will not only be to its promoters a proud monument and a vast source of wealth, but its construction will add inconceivably to the wealth and power of the country. It will open vast regions abounding in every element of wealth to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws, give an additional impulse to immigration and revive the prostrate commerce of the country. Such at least are my well considered convictions. If I am mistaken, I have, as I have shown you, cherished the delusion through the greater part of my manhood; and the study of many authorities, much intercourse with men, and extended travel have only served to confirm it.

But there are many who, while admitting the vast extent of this territory and acknowledging the fact that it embosoms vast stores of gold, silver, coal, iron, copper and other minerals, say that it is unfit for the occupation of communities by reason alike of its latitude, its topography and the character of its soil and mountains. These objections are without foundation. Scientific exploration and experience unite in removing the doubts excited by such suggestion; and I affirm with confidence that the route of the Northern Pacific Road is in all respects superior to that of the Central and Union roads, and that the country through which it passes will, 25 years hence, contain double the population that will then be found along the line of those roads between Omaha and Sacramento. Indeed I believe I would be within the bounds of reasonable prediction if I made my proposition embrace the continuation of the road from the City of Sacramento to San Francisco, notwithstanding the wondrous attractions California presents to those who are seeking a new home and a profitable field for enterprise.

Compared with Other Routes.

The Central route has to create its way travel and freight, none awaited its construction. Let me not be understood as disparaging the value of that road; or as intimating that it is not now doing a profitable business, or that it will not, as every other railroad in this country has done, create a constantly increasing volume of business that will enable it to rapidly decrease its rates for freight and travel, while increasing its income and nett profits. Indeed it is already doing this, and its charges for freight and travel already compare very favorably with those of 1869. In proof that it has created the business which justifies these deductions, behold the enormous development of the coal and iron fields at Evanston, a little west of Cheyenne, and more than 500 miles west of Omaha, from which coal in great quantities is carried westward more than a thousand miles and at which point furnaces, forges, rolling mills and machine shops, have risen as if by magic, and the manufacture of Bessemer rails is soon to begin. Look too at the sudden and extensive development of the silver mines by gentile hands in Southern Utah since the construction of this road, and the connection of the rich valleys of that region with the trunk line by the branch built by the Mormons from Salt Lake City. These are but some of the many precursors and sure pledges of the wonderful industries that are to rise along a road the drinking-water for many of whose agents, as well as for the supply of many of its engines, is brought in tanks over alkaline plains for hundreds of miles, and one of the summits of which at Sherman is a mile and a half above the topmost spire of Philadelphia, and 3300 feet higher than the most elevated summit on the Northern Road—that at Deer Lodge Pass. The Northern Pacific road will not be, in any sense, a rival of the Union and Central line for local traffic—each has an ample field of its own, the two routes being 400 miles apart at their nearest approach.

Growth of Traffic.

That both of these roads will create business for themselves and each other and speedily return the capital embarked in their construction I am abundantly persuaded. I am happy to be able to show that I am sustained in this conviction by the highest authority on such questions known to railroad men in this country. H. V. Poor, Esq., who, in his admirable sketch of the railroads of the United States, published last year, says:

"It is safe to estimate that the railroad tonnage of the country would duplicate itself as often as once in ten years, from the progress made in its industries and in the mechanic arts, even were there to be no increase of roads or of population."

Mr. Poor amply sustains this proposition by facts deduced from the railroad history of the country.

"Our means," says he, "will increase just in the degree in which we render available the wealth that now lies dormant in our soil."

Speaking of the year 1869, he says:

"The tonnage traffic of the railroads constructed the past year, at only one thousand tons to the mile, will equal five million tons, having a value of $750,000,000! *Every road constructed adds five times its own value to the aggregate value of the property of the country.*

"The cost of the works constructed the past year will equal at least $150,000,000. The increased value, consequently, of property due to the construction will equal $600,000,000."*

The New Northwest.

These statements are specially applicable to the Northern Pacific Railroad, the construction of which will not only create an immense volume of through travel, but develop the boundless and virgin resources of western Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory, and of northern Oregon, abounding as they do, in the precious and other metals, in wheat-fields and lumber regions, and embracing the natural home of the sheep and goat, and grazing-fields in which herds of cattle large enough to supply our entire market, may graze throughout the year, growing and fattening upon natural grasses, which in the dry atmosphere of the country, do not decompose as ours do, when exposed to the weather, but cure where they grow, and feed herds of buffalo, elk, antelope and mountain sheep the year round.

Minnesota, through which the road runs, from Lake Superior to the Red river, 256 miles, is the great wheat field of our country. It is a land of lakes and rivers, and forest and prairie. Its farmers are prosperous and contented. Its population numbered 6077 in 1850; had swollen to 172,022 by 1860; and was found to be 436,057 in 1870. The value of its farm products as reported by the census of 1870 was $33,350,923; the cash value of its farms $97,621,691; and its production of wheat during 1869 was about 19,000,000 bushels. It contains within its limits 53,459,840 acres, of which but 3,637,671 are occupied. The remaining 50,000,000 await settlement and development. It is not yet 14 years since the lumbermen of Minnesota were fed on wheat imported from other States. Yet the wheat crop raised during 1870, from she small part of the State now occupied, is believed to have been not less than 30,000,000 bushels. Time will not permit me even to indicate the immense resources of this State, in lumber, iron, slate, and other commodities, which bear transportation, and I leave Minnesota with the remark that when the winter traveler westward, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, shall have left her limits and crossed the Red river of the North, he will have left behind him the coldest part of the road and that most liable to interruption from snow. The only other point at which he will be liable even under exceptional circumstances to meet with as great a depression of the mercury will be in the neighborhood of Fort Stevenson, in Central Dakota.

Climate and Resources.

To us of the East it seems incredible that the temperature of the mountains, along a line running between the 47th and 49th paralels should be so mild; yet so it is: and the climate of Washington Territory, along the 49th parallel, is more equable the year round, and milder in winter, than that of Philadelphia or Baltimore, in latitude 40°. Indeed, the mean temperature at Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is that of Norfolk, Va., but the dwellers on the Sound are strangers alike to the extreme heat of a Virginia summer and the extreme cold of its winter. In the neighborhood of Olympia, and indeed, throughout Washington Territory and Oregon, cattle are not housed at any season, and thrive upon the grasses they find in the valleys. The winter climate upon the mountains of Idaho, Montana and Dakota is more severe; but in the valleys of all these territories, the buffalo, the elk and antelope have been accustomed to winter; and domestic cattle, worn by labor in the service of exploring expeditions and transportation companies, are turned into the valleys and herded, and come out in the spring fat and ready for another tour of duty. This seems so incredible to us, whose atmosphere is so much more humid, that I beg leave to fortify the statement with a single authority, the equal to which I could produce by scores. I will, however, content myself with a brief extract from the report of Gen. Reynolds on his explorations of the Yellowstone. He wintered, in 1860, in the valley of Deer Creek, through which the Northern Pacific Road will pass; and relating his experience, says:

"Throughout the whole of the season's march the subsistence of our animals had been obtained by grazing after we had reached camp in the afternoon, and for an hour or two between the dawn of day and our time of starting. The consequence was that when we reached our winter quarters there were but few animals in the train that were in a condition to have continued the march without a generous grain diet. Poorer and more broken down creatures it would be difficult to find. In the spring all were in as fine a condition for commencing another season's work as could be desired. A greater change in their appearance could not have been produced, even if they had been grain-fed and stable-housed all winter. *Only one was lost*, the furious storm of December coming on before it had gained sufficient strength to endure it. *This fact, that seventy exhausted animals turned out to winter on the plains on the first of November, came out in the spring in the best condition, and with the loss of but one, is the most forcible commentary I can make on the quality of the grass and the character of the winter.*"

Disappearance of the "Desert."

And many degrees to the north of our territories are immense valleys, which, if the testimony of British officers, civil and military, of missionaries, and of settlers who have dwelt there for years may be believed, rival Minnesota in wheat-producing capacity, and eastern Oregon and Washington Territory in the mildness of their mean temperature. "The Great American Desert," of which these territories formed a conspicuous part, no longer finds a place on maps: and explorers agree, that he would be foolhardy who should attempt to estimate the value of their mineral deposits or their grazing and agricultural capacity. The Mormons have demonstrated that by conducting the melting snow of the mountains to the foot-hills and valleys, they can be made to bloom as the rose and bear crops of cereals, roots and fruits, equal to those produced on the best farms in the choice valleys of Pennsylvania.

Since these apparently inhospitable regions have been penetrated by railroads, and mining adventure has led to settlement in different sections even to the northern boundary of Dakota, Montana and Idaho, we are beginning to discover that the reason America has not succeeded in choice qualities of wool, or an adequate supply thereof for her own use is that she has not carried her flocks to those portions of her country which are pre-eminently adapted to them.

Mountainous and volcanic as are some of the territories, they are adapted to our necessities and their development will secure our manufacturing and commercial supremacy. With their settlement we shall become the greatest wool-producing country of the world, though our present production gives but small promise of such a result. The sources and amount of the wool-clip of 1868 were in round figures about as follows:

	POUNDS.
British North American Provinces,	10,000,000
Australia, South America, & Africa,	76,000,000
United States, ...	100,000,000
Spain, Portugal and Italy, . .	119,000,000
France, ...	123,000,000
European Russia, ...	125,000,000
Germany, ...	200,000,000
Great Britain, ...	260,000,000
Asia, ...	470,000,000

The Wool Clip and Beet Sugar Crop.

Thus, it appears that Asia, Australia, Africa and South America, which furnish no such markets for mutton as the commercial and manufacturing centres of Europe and this country, and where sheep must be raised for the wool alone, are its great producers. The soil and climate of Nevada and the territories are Asiatic; and even now, under the impulse given by the Union Pacific Railroad, flocks each numbering thousands, have been transferred from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and even from New York and Vermont, to such of their valleys as are accessible by rail, where the expense of raising sheep is but the cost of the first flock and of herding. There the finest wool may be produced, and with increasing railroad facilities, and settlement, mining manufacturing and commercial centers, will furnish markets for mutton, and add to the wool grower's profits. To assert that the wool-clip of the United States, as shown by the census of 1880, will exceed that of Great Britain is not to offer a prediction, but to assert a foregone conclusion; and it is also safe to say that the clip of that year will not only embrace wool of all grades of sheep, but of the Cashmere, Angora and other goats, the value of whose hair is so well known to our manufacturers and merchants.

But more than this. Coupled with the development of this great industry, will be another which will thrive in the more northern settlements of the Assineboine and Saskatchewan as it has done in Russia, Sweden, and Norway; as it is now doing in California and Wisconsin, and will do in all of the States of the Northwest. I refer to the manufacture of beet-root sugar. Many causes conspire to make the introduction of this industry into our country a necessity, and in the region of cheap land, abundant coal and wood, and pure water from the mountain snows, it must find an early and extensive development.

Judge Kelley, after reading, in illustration of the natural wonders of Montana, extracts from the report of Lieut. G. C. Doane, of the Yellowstone Expedition of 1870, said: This report is replete with evidence that even this mountainous and volcanic region is fertile to the very mountain tops, and that its valleys are capable of sheltering sheep and cattle throughout the year from the severity of climate that prevails upon the greater elevations during the winter. But the route of the railroad is not obstructed by mountains like these; the highest point it attains being at Deer Lodge Pass, through the Rocky Mountains, which is 4,590 feet above the sea level, or 3,300 feet below the grade of the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, where, two years ago, I gathered a bouquet of wild flowers common to Eastern Pennsylvania.

Settlements — The Northern River System.

A considerable portion of the land in Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, through which the Northern road will run, is doubtless unsuited to cultivation, but the proportion is much less than will be found on the line of any more Southern road. The alkali plains alone, which the Central road passes through are broader than the breadth of all the bad lands along the Northern route. Governor Stevens, who superintended the original government survey

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* The Chicago *Journal*, in an intelligent review of the Pacific Railroads, says:—

The census returns of 1860 gave 460,112 as the sum total of the population of Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California—the district now traversed by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Work was commenced on the road at both ends in the winter of 1863. Between the two dates mentioned, owing to the war, it is evident that the far West could not have received much of an addition to its population. Looking back now, it is easy to see why so many of its friends, even, prophesied that financially the road would be a failure. They regarded the enterprise as one of political necessity, but could see no money in it. Its route for the most part lay through a wilderness incapable of agricultural settlement. Of the whole number of inhabitants above given all but 90,118 were in the State of California.

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The earnings of the Central and Union Pacific Railroad were Fourteen Millions in 1870—the net receipts over operating expenses being in excess of Six Millions. In other words, in the first year of its through business it earned enough over and above running expenses to pay six per cent. on a fair estimate of its cost. In six years the Central Pacific (forming one-half of the through line) has earned Ten Millions net, being nearly Six Millions more than the interest on its bonds and all the cost of operating. Sixty-five per cent. of this came from local traffic, and one year only of through business is included in it. The authorities of the Central Pacific estimate the earnings of their road for 1871 at Ten Millions, and President Thomas A. Scott, of the Union Pacific, places the earnings of that road this year at Nine Millions, making $19,000,000 for the through line from San Francisco to Omaha. Of this at least $9,000,000 will be net above running expenses, or 9 per cent. on a reasonable estimate of the entire cost of the road. The first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, bearing six per cent. interest, and secured only on the road, are now selling at 103. So oppositely to all expectation has the operation of the road turned out!

Since the commencement of the Union and Central Pacific, San Francisco has grown from being a city of sixty thousand inhabitants to be a city of a hundred and fifty thousand. But, including that, the total population of the belt of States and Territories through which the road runs is only 788,270. And this number of people, with aid from a portion of Colorado (population, 39,681) furnishes business to the Union and Central Pacific at the rate of Fourteen to Nineteen Million dollars per year. This brings up the rather curious question, How many inhabitants are necessary in a given district to make a railway pay?

And now comes the Northern Pacific, certainly with greater probabilities of success than were before the Union and Central Pacific. While it equals the other in mineral wealth, the country through which it runs is vastly more inviting to the farmer. Indeed, testimony shows it to be of special agricultural value. Leaving out California on the Union-Central Pacific, and also excluding Minnesota on the Northern Pacific, and the latter road has 104,752 more people to contribute to its local business than awaited the opening of the Union and Central Pacific, and only 23,592 less than give support to the latter road now.

Including those two States, which would not be unfair, inasmuch as the Northern Pacific will have in Minnesota, with its main and branch lines, over eight hundred miles of road, draining two-thirds of the entire State—including these two States the tributary population of the Northern road in all is 639,433, or 179,321 more than were at first reached by the Union-Central Pacific, and only 148,837 less that give aid to it now.

But the figures given are suggestive. What, principally within the last five years, has added 100,000 to the population of San Francisco? Surely nothing so much as the summons of iron knocking at the Golden Gate. If a road can add 100,000 people in five years to an existing city, cannot another one in the same time build up a city of 100,000, especially if, by reason of its shorter oceanic distance, it is demonstrable that it will necessarily control foreign shipments?

Few doubt that if the land lying along the Union Pacific had been as available for agriculture as the lands of the Northern Pacific, the population along the route would have trebled as well as that of its terminal city. Here, then, the case will probably stand:—The Northern Pacific, on its completion, will find a flourishing city awaiting it on Puget Sound, inferior, of course, in size to San Francisco, but still a thriving, well-grown city, as helpful to it as the other to its Southern compeer. It will, during its progress, on account of its fertile lands, more than quadruple the population west of Minnesota, and so bids more than fair to equal the first through business of the Union and Central Pacific, while for the succeeding years its returns will be vastly greater.

SUPPLEMENT TO PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

of the route and crossed it very frequently said, "that not more than one fifth of the land from Red River to Puget Sound is unsuited to cultivation, and this fifth is largely made up of mountains covered with bunch grass and valuable timber, and filled with the precious metals; and throughout the whole region, miners, herdsmen, and lumbermen will afford a market for the products of the farm at prices that will reward the emigrant for settling in this wondrous region of country."

But, ladies and gentlemen, were it true that but one-fifth instead of four-fifths of the land granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, between the western boundary of Minnesota and the eastern boundary of Washington and Oregon, is presently available for the purposes of settlement and development, the land grant of the company would, in my judgment, be adequate for the construction of the road. *I believe that the Company's lands in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington Territory, will build and equip the road, and that the promise of a remunerative way business on this route is more immediate than will be that of the Union and Central roads at the time of the completion of the Northern Pacific.* From the Missouri river at Omaha to the Sacramento no navigable stream crosses or approaches the Union or Central road, while the route of the Northern Pacific is traversed at intervals of about two hundred miles along its whole course by navigable streams, upon which there are considerable settlements on both sides of its line. The road has one of its eastern termini at the westernmost point of our magnificent system of Lake transit, and the other at St. Paul, the head of navigation on the Mississippi river. The Red river of the North bounds Minnesota and connects this railroad with the distant waters of Lake Winnipeg and the broad and fertile Valley of the Assinneboine. *A good business awaits the construction of every section of the Northern Pacific Railroad* Duluth, its lake terminus, is rising into commercial importance more rapidly than did Chicago, and with the promise of continuous growth. It is the port through which the people of Minnesota and the entire new Northwest will exchange commodities not only with all the lake ports of the United States and British America, but through the Saint Lawrence and the railroad system of the East with the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard and with Europe. It must be the summer outlet for the increasing tens of millions of bushels of wheat and the vast quantities of lumber, produced by the farmers and lumbermen of Minnesota. Though not yet four years old, the business of Duluth is large enough to command the attention of the Treasury Department, and to require the appointment of a deputy collector and of several minor officers of customs.

The settlements on the Red river of the North are numerous, and the trade of all the valleys it drains will await the completion of the road to that river, which will be accomplished before the close of this year. And so with each of the rivers it traverses. On the western boundary of Minnesota the road crosses the Red river, and at intervals of less than 200 miles crosses or runs upon the banks of the Dakota, Yellowstone, and the Missouri, which are east of the Rocky Mountains, and are navigable for hundreds or for thousands of miles. And beyond the Rocky Mountains, the Snake, the Cowlitz and the Columbia rivers, will prove immediate and valuable tributaries to its business, while its western termini are at Portland on the Columbia, which is already an important commercial centre, and at a point yet to be determined on the waters of Puget Sound—waters which are the predestined field of a commerce which, at an early day, will overshadow that of San Francisco, and in the not very distant future rival the present commerce of New York.

The Future Pacific Metropolis.

Early in August, 1869, just after my return from the Pacific Coast, at the request of Col. John W. Forney, I held a protracted conversation with an experienced phonographic reporter, who, on the 27th of that month, presented to the readers of the *Press* the substance of the interview. Recurring to the *Press* of that date, I find that, speaking on this point, I said:

"Allow me to state one conclusion from personal observation. It is that San Francisco will, in the course of time, cease to be the great city of the Pacific coast. Her location constitutes her for the present the *entrepot* for all the commerce of the coast, embracing the trade from the South American coast, from the Sandwich Islands, from China, Japan, British Columbia, and our territory north of that city. The Bay of San Francisco, too, is quite capable of accommodating the commerce of the world. It is, I think, unequalled as a bay, in extent, beauty and safety. Then the city has made most magnificent strides. She has her dry-dock, her ample wharves, her steam-tugs, her coast-defences, and has made very considerable progress in manufactures. But notwithstanding all these advantages, my firm impression is that the great city of the Pacific coast will have its location on or near the waters of Puget Sound.

* * * *

"Here are to be found in abundance timber, coal, iron, fish, wheat, all domestic grasses, the potato, apple, pear, plum, and during more than half the year, all the fruits known to our own tables. Here, then, in my judgment, will be located the great city of the Pacific coast, as, owing to the peculiar conformation of the Sound, communication may easily be had between distant parts of this territory by water.

"Another consideration is that a city located here would be practically nearer to China than is San Francisco; because vessels leaving San Francisco for China, notwithstanding the point for which they are destined is south of their point of departure, are compelled, on account of the prevailing winds, to make what sailors call a "northing," quite up to the Straits of Fuca; in consequence of which a vessel starting from the latter point for the same destination would have an advantage of three or four days over her San Francisco competitor."

Advantages of the Northern Route.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me show you by official authority the advantages presented by this route to the Pacific over any other north of the 32d parallel, on which the almost tropical climate would prove an obstacle to general travel and commerce. In pursuance of the act of Congress of March 3, 1853, the Topographical Officers designated by the Secretary of War, surveyed seven routes extending from the line of the Northern Pacific southward to the 32d parallel. Their reports were referred by the Secretary of War, for examination to Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. G. K. Warren, both of whom are well known to the country for the distinguished services they rendered as commanding generals during the late war, and the former of whom is now at the head of the Engineer Department of the United States Army. On the 5th of February, 1855, these gentlemen submitted the results of their labors with an elaborate report, in which, speaking of the route near the 47th and 49th parallel they say:

"The advantages of this route are—its low profile, which is important in relation to climate; its easy grades and small amount of ascents and descents, both important if the road should be developed to its full working power; the great extension west of the prairie lands; in the supplies of timber over the western half of the route; the facilities which the Columbia river and its tributaries, and the Missouri will afford to the construction of the road; in the short distance from the Missouri to a seaport of the Pacific; in the western terminus of the road on Puget Sound being nearer to the ports of Asia than the termini of the other routes; in the proximity of the eastern terminus to Lake Superior, from which a continuous navigation for seagoing vessels extends to the Atlantic Ocean; and in the existence of coal on Puget Sound."

The explorations had been but preliminary and had not disclosed the other important fact that an abundant supply of coal is distributed at easy points along the whole route.

But the most remarkable advantage of the Northern route appears under the head of the sum of ascents and descents. High rates under this head indicate increased percentages of danger and running expenses. The lower the rate of ascent and descent the safer and more economical is travel. And while the northern route is charged under this head with but 19,000 feet, the route comparing most favorably with it in this respect is that on the 41st and 42d parallels, in which the sum is 29,120, being an increase of more than 50 per cent.; and the extreme contrast is that of the route on the 38th and 39th parallels, in which the sum reaches 56,514.

The study of these voluminous reports with reference to the soil, climate, natural resources and commercial relations of the country, will satisfy any reasonable man that the Northern is nature's own route for a Pacific railroad. So startling indeed were the advantages presented by this route, that the then Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, struck from the report of Governor Stevens, since so distinguished as a soldier and engineer, the estimate he presented of the cost, which was $117,121,000 and inserted in lieu thereof $140,871,000. His keen foresight showed him that the development of the wonderful resources of this then almost unknown Northwest, by the construction of a road upon easy gradients and through a region of such wonderful resources, would, in a few years, place his beloved South, and slavery, at the mercy of a free people, overwhelmingly outnumbering those of the plantation States. How reckless and unjust this action was, is proven by the fact that all modern estimates fix the cost at but little more than 66 per cent. of the estimate of Gov. Stevens or $77,000,000 for the road and original equipment.

The National Route for Eastern Commerce.

After referring to the present and prospective commerce of the Pacific, and the benefit to be derived by the United States from increasing commercial intercourse with China, Japan, and the other countries of the East, the speaker continued:

The experience of the existing Pacific road furnishes no data from which to calculate even its own effect in bringing the commerce of China, across our Continent. Commerce travels on cheap and rapid lines of transit. Railroad fares are regulated by the volume of business done—with the cheaper fares of the future, my prophecies will be more than fulfilled, and two Pacific roads will bring freight and travel to the Atlantic States. In 1850 it cost at average rates, $20 to move a ton of wheat over 100 miles of American railroad; by 1870, the charge had been reduced to $1.25. Who can tell how cheaply chests of tea and cases of silk will be carried across the continent in 1890?

Among the strange contrasts presented by our two coasts, few are more impressive than the coast line. Harbors are numerous along the Atlantic coast. No seaboard State is without one or more good ones. Count them, from Galveston northward and eastward to Portland, Maine, and the number will surprise you. The agricultural and mineral productions of almost every Atlantic State could be floated to the sea, while our long Pacific coast south of Alaska presents but four harbors or fair points for commercial centres, the Bays of San Diego and San Francisco, the Columbia River and Puget Sound, the entrance to which is the Straits of Fuca. The Alleghanies are inland mountains; but the "coast range," as their name indicates, lie along the coast of the Pacific, leaving harbors only where the great waters have forced their way through the rocks.

Owing, as I have said, to the prevalent courses of the winds, the commerce of China and Japan must near our coast north of the Bay of San Francisco, north even of the mouth of the Columbia, and at a point near to the Straits of Fuca. While, therefore, the commerce of the Pacific must be to some extent shared by San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, and Astoria, a city yet to arise on Puget Sound will be the great centre of trade, which, with the settlement of Oregon, Washington, and the belt of country through which this road will run, must increase with marvellous rapidity and to a now inconceivable extent.

The Pacific Coast and Puget Sound.

There is but little waste land in Oregon and Washington Territory. Oregon embraces 60,975,360 acres, and its population in 1870 was but 90,923. Washington Territory contains 112,730,549 acres, and the census-takers found but 23,955 civilized people dwelling upon them. This State and Territory are among the most fertile and productive sections of our country. The wheat of Oregon and Washington, as you may ascertain by consulting the commercial papers of San Francisco, commands, in the markets of that city, ten cents per bushel more than the wheat of California, and the oats from this section are worth fifteen cents per cental more than the best growth of California oats. As we get the wheat of the entire Pacific slope through California, we know it only as California wheat; but in that market the difference I have indicated is constantly maintained by reason of the superiority of the more northern grain.

Judge Kelley here referred to the beauty and commercial capacity of Puget Sound, the extent of the forests and the dimensions of the forest trees in that locality, remarking that his auditors who had not seen them would scarcely believe that the firs, and a large variety of other trees found in those forests, range from 250 to nearly 350 feet in height, and measure from 8 to 11 feet in diameter, and that saw mills upon the coast of Puget Sound will this year ship largely over 200,000,000 feet of superior lumber to San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, the Sandwich Islands, Australia and China. These forests, an inexhaustible store of wealth in themselves, are underlaid by rich deposits of coal, iron, gold and silver. Even San Francisco and her lines of ocean steamers are now supplied with coal from Puget Sound, 25,000 tons having been shipped there last year. After referring to the genial climate of the country, and its almost infinite variety of fruitage, the speaker continued:

Rapid Development.

Do you ask me, as others have done, why it is that, with this genial climate, and these stores of wealth, waiting to respond generously to the demands of man, the population does not equal one man, woman, or child, to each square mile? If you do, my answer is ready. It is because the people and Government of the United States did not promptly respond to the suggestion of Asa Whitney, and either by the means proposed by him, or those they should select, connect our Pacific Territory with the great Lakes and seaboard by a railway. Had that been done, had the way thither been then opened to emigrants, Washington Territory would long since have been divided into two more States, California and Oregon would be great commercial rivals, and the population of our Pacific States would equal that of New England.

Do you ask me whence the population would have come? By the construction of the road the climate and resources of the intervening country would have been disclosed long years ago, and the sheep-growers of the States from Vermont to Iowa would long since have transferred their flocks to the Asiatic and Australian fields that slope the Rocky Mountains. The hardy lumbermen from the forests of New England, Northern Pennsylvania, and Michigan, would have found their way to these richer forests in a more genial climate.

Where will the people come from to make this wealth available, to build cities at the points along this road at which railroad and river traffic shall intersect, to raise provisions for the mining camps, and to build up commerce on Puget Sound and the Columbia River? What American, whose memory is good for a quarter of a century, asks this question? Since we discussed the propriety of building the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Asa Whitney urged the construction of the Northern Pacific Road (and it is but a quarter of a century), the population of the old States of the North has doubled; that of Wisconsin and Iowa has swollen from about 10,000 each to their now powerful citizenship; and those who constitute the people of Texas, California, Minnesota, Oregon, and the Territories, have gone out from the old hive or come to us from foreign lands. To reach the golden lands of the Pacific coast has been a matter of too much time and expense for the poor man, and too full of trials for families. The fact that in spite of these difficulties, so many intelligent people have found their way thither is a testimonial to the wonderful attractions of the country, and the immense rewards it offers to the industry or enterprise of the immigrant. Build this road, open these lands to the poor but enterprising people of the Eastern States and Europe, and population will flow into them so rapidly that they who shall a few years hence hear the story of the doubts of the past about the Northern Pacific Railroad will experience wonder similar to that we feel at the want of forecast that characterised the people of Pennsylvania 25 years ago, when they shrank from embarking so small a percentage of their capital in building the Pennsylvania Central; and in a few years the trunk line of this great Northwestern thoroughfare will carry the trade of innumerable lateral branches, penetrating not only our own valleys but those of the British Colonies to the north, whose people will thus be made tributary to us forever, or induced to unite their destinies with ours under a common flag and constitution. This is not declamation or prophesy. It is the announcement of conclusions deduced by logic from an ample store of facts.*

But I have detained you too long, and must close. Not, however, until I shall have reminded you that the grades and snows of the Alleghanies have not interfered with the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is the most powerful corporation in the country, and which, with the forecast and energy which characterise its officers, already controls continuous lines of rail to St. Paul and Duluth. But, familiar as you are with the resources of our city and State, and the advanced condition of our industries, I leave you to estimate the impulse that will be given to every interest and industry of the people of the Eastern and Middle States by the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

* A late number of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, speaking of the tide of population already pouring to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says:—

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons, with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from Sauk Centre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the main road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and the camp-fires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock which in quality would do credit to any country."

Climate and Resources of Montana.

BY B. F. POTTS,

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA TERRITORY.

Midway across the continent, between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean—in the heart of that New Northwest, the extent, character and resources of which the people are at last beginning to appreciate—embracing within its boundaries four parallels of latitude and no less than twelve degrees of longitude, lies the great Territory of Montana. The superficial area of this territory is extensive enough to make three states as large as New York, the Empire State of the East; and, as I have stated elsewhere, I believe it to be the richest region in agricultural and mineral resources on the entire American continent. There are at least fifty thousand square miles of tillable land within its limits; and this land, under a cheap and simple process of irrigation, is of unsurpassed fertility, yielding in the greatest abundance all varieties of the cereals. I have seen samples of wheat which yielded eight bushels to the acre, and the average yield throughout the Territory, even with the very imperfect methods of cultivation which are in vogue here, is from forty to sixty-five bushels. This exceeds the yield of the famous wheat-fields of Minnesota, and is about four times as great as the average wheat crop of Ohio. Rye, oats and barley produce enormously, and the yield of vegetables is simply without a parallel in the history of horticulture in America. The common yield of potatoes, for instance, is 400 bushels per acre.

Lands for grazing purposes, too, are of vast extent and of the best quality. Grasses as nutritious as sheaf-oats cover the hills and valleys and extend far up the mountain sides, affording pasturage for numberless herds of cattle and sheep during the entire year. The cattle alone now to be found in the Territory number at least sixty thousand head, and so abundant are these grasses, and so mild is our climate, that no grain or hay is fed to them at all—they take care of themselves and keep fat all winter. Our meat markets are supplied with beef taken from among the different herds at all seasons of the year, and it is found to be of the fattest and sweetest, making delicious food, superior generally in quality and flavor to the grain-fed stock of the States. Certainly no country can surpass this for grazing purposes; and there is none where, in the future, when the Northern Pacific Railroad has reached us, such fortunes are to be made in the business of raising stock for the market.

Of the mineral wealth of Montana all the world has heard. It has been called "the silver spoon" which was in the nation's mouth when it was born; but, besides the silver, not less than twelve million dollars' worth of gold-dust was taken from the mines last season, and iron, copper, coal and other minerals exist in exhaustless abundance.

I suppose, however, that the thing about our New Northwest which has most surprised the public is the genial character of its climate. Radically different as it may seem from the prevalent idea regarding it, it is nevertheless true that the climate of Montana, as a whole, is milder than that of New York, while the purity and dryness of the atmosphere make the variations of temperature far less noticeable. The old theory that the further north we go the more severe the climate becomes is now generally exploded. It is understood, at last, that isothermal divisions, except in their larger aspects, are entirely independent of degrees of latitude; and the various explorers and topographers who have been sent out here by the Government have shown by instrumental tests that the temperature of Walla Walla, on the 46th degree of latitude, is the same as that of Washington City, on the 38th; that of Clark's Fork, in Montana, on the 48th, the same as that of St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 41st; and that of the Bitter Root Valley, Missoula County, Montana, on the 46th, the same as that of Philadelphia, on the 41st.

The winters in this section are generally open and pleasant, as may be inferred from the fact of the cattle grazing without shelter all winter. The valleys are hardly ever covered with snow, and it is rare that the roads are not dry and passable for ten months in the year. On the mountains, of course, as in mountainous regions usually, winter sometimes pinches hard, and snow falls to a considerable depths; but even these are not the least attractive features of the territory. The elevation of the mountains, valleys, and plains of Montana above the level of the sea is from 2,000 to 4,000 feet less than that of Wyoming and Utah. This fact alone goes far to explain the milder climate and vastly greater productiveness of Montana.

How this great wealth, agricultural and mineral, is to be utilized and made to contribute its due share to the nation's commercial prosperity is a question not less important to the people at large than to the inhabitants of Montana itself: and in considering it I am brought to that great enterprise, the Northern Pacific Railroad, now building from east to west across our entire territory. This road will traverse our richest valleys, and furnish an outlet for the immense future surplus productions of the Territory. All that has heretofore been written about the superior land-grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana scarcely gives an adequate conception of the extent and true value of the grant. The company will receive twenty-five thousand six hundred acres of our best agricultural and grazing lands for every mile of road that is built—lands which not only possess all the advantages which I have mentioned, but are within easy reach of timber, and abound in fine building-stone of almost every variety and inexhaustible in quantity. I have no doubt that these lands will not only cancel the entire cost of building the railroad, but will leave a large surplus to the company.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is of immense importance to Montana. It will enable our stock raisers to compete on favorable terms with those of Illinois and other states in the markets of the Eastern cities. A new impetus will be given to all our industries. Our mines will be developed, new ones will be opened, and those that produced twelve million dollars in gold last season will far exceed that sum annually. Our population will rapidly increase; the sixty-two cities and towns we now have will be doubled in number and quadrupled in size; and the public lands, now unoccupied, will be cultivated by actual settlers. Other prosperous states will spring up around us; and before we enter upon another century this great Northwest, now lying broad and inviting before the settler, will be contributing its rightful share toward the wealth, commerce, and general prosperity of the nation.

The enterprise which is opening this New Northwest is truly a great national work, and well deserves, the encouragement, co-operation and support alike of all who as Americans feel an interest in the country's progress, or who as capitalists desire a liberal return upon investment.

Nervous Men.

A nervous man is, with many, a frequent subject of derision; yet there is perhaps in this world hardly a creature deserving of more pity than a nervous man. The irrelevancy of his conduct is melancholy. His is that keenest misfortune of human life—the conscientiousness of many mistakes without the power of rectifying them. In his mind there is an enduring sense of his own inefficacy. He presents the mournful spectacle of a human being whose judgment is fettered, as it were, by a network of highly-wrought nerves. Wanting intellectual control, his legs, arms, and tongue are perpetually leading him into some kind of embarrassment. If he comes into a room, ten chances to one that he falls over a mat in the very act of giving his name to the servant; or he will enter with such nervous rapidity as to make him at once the Eynthea of the minute—provoking witticisms from wags, titters from girls, and sympathy from nervous people like himself. He cannot hand a glass of wine or a cup of tea without up-setting it. He converses in jerks, now with an incoherent volubility, now with a slowness that makes the intervening pauses embarrassing to the listener. The spectacle of a nervous man dancing is a study which no lover of observation would willingly forego. Watch him in a quadrille: his hands, if they are not forcing each other's gloves yet further down upon the fingers, are wandering furtively about his person, like the dove of Noah that could not find a resting-place. He receives the most harmless question from his partner with an air of dubiousness, as if he thought to discern within it the lurking element of some facetious irony at the expense of his nerves. Then comes the quick, abrupt answer, the general jerk of legs, arm, and head, the rapid question, and perhaps a sense of overwhelming confusion because in his nervousness he has neglected to commence the figure which some vis-a-vis has called upon him to begin. If there be a purgatory for nervous men, we should pronounce it to be a square dance. A waltz is bad enough, but the exertion warms him up to the enjoyment. There is a reassuring sense in his mind of his being unnoticed amidst the whirling throng. Could you only contrive, however, to whisper to one of these nervous waltzers that he is being watched, you would then witness a sight which, if you are malicious, you would probably enjoy. He will be almost certain to fall—to trip over the trailing skirt of some sweeping dancer, and bring himself and perhaps others with a crash and a cry to the ground. This sphere, however, of the nervous man's operations is very limited, and can only be indicated as the source of some enjoyment to the malicious spectator.

Nervousness is by no means incompatible with gentlemanly conduct. True, it will almost invariably mar the effect of politeness—lending to the actions of a man a character that will seem to savor much of what may be called an inoffensive *gaucherie*. But it is very hard to laugh at a nervous gentleman. It is pitiable to witness the well-bred undertone that seems struggling for a refined expression through the complicate and embarrassing movements of great nervousness. Here is visible all the consciousness of right, of propriety, of the charms of a polished amiability, and the necessity of a plain and manly courtesy. Yet each movement of a nervous man falsely interprets the dictates of his disposition and nature. The melancholy sense of always inviting the scrutiny which he would give his right hand to elude, is ever upon him, rendering more treacherous those promptings which could only be rightfully suggestive in the complete absence of every species of timidity.

We suppose there is hardly a situation in this drama of existence in which nervous men do not find themselves confronted by some unlooked-for embarrassment. If you want to make such a man thoroughly miserable, call upon him to admire the baby in its mother's arms. Does he tell you he thinks it a sweet little creature? Be sure that there is upon his face as he utters his criticism an expression such as you might expect to see upon the face of a boy who should have been ordered by a ghost or some other terrible apparition to call it pretty. Leave him alone with this baby, and all his love of children will confess itself perhaps in the most emphatic manner. But whilst the mother is watching him, this love is driven out of his eyes and transformed into a sense of profound discomfort. He abruptly expresses the true conventional sentiments of admiration, and retires mortified with the consciousness of having once more made a fool of himself. So, when called upon to respond to a toast. His pallor is distressing. He rises with a kind of sideways movement, with a view, perhaps, to show as little of himself as possible to those who are seated opposite. There is no indignation or irritability in the glances which he throws at the person to whom he may be indebted for his embarrassing situation. His eyes are vacant of all sense but that of the sense of confusion. If he is prepared to speak, having been forewarned that he will be called upon to do so, it is possible that he may get along with a sufficient nervous dexterity for some time. But let only a cry be raised, let there happen but the most trivial interruption—he is done. He will start, will pause, will lose the thread of his thoughts, sustained only by concentration of memory, grow incoherent, and seat himself amidst applause which he is torturingly conscious of being ironical.

Matthew Brown, in a volume of essays recently published, makes a very good defence for the nerves, and to people afflicted with this doleful complaint we recommend its perusal. Scattered throughout the works of Charles Lamb, too, will be found many solacing assurances upon the same subject. If we were physiologists, we might venture to construct a theory which should, at all events, prove to nervous men that theirs is a complaint that engages the attention of others besides themselves. Knowing nothing of that science, however, we must fain content ourselves with the few observations we have here set down.—*Liverpool Leader.*

IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.

FROM THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington, has prepared a special report on Immigration, which is just issued from the Government Printing Office. It embraces very full information for immigrants relative to wages, cost of living, and the kind of labor in demand in different parts of the Union, collected with great care through the agency of the Internal Revenue Department, and systematically arranged so as to afford the immigrant a trustworthy guide in the selection of his future home. The value of such an official hand-book can hardly be over estimated. State agents have published, for circulation in Europe, more or less highly colored descriptions of the localities in which they were specially interested; but we have never before had an authoritative and impartial statement from the General Government of facts which every laborer who comes to this country ought to know. It will not only benefit the immigrant, by showing him where he can settle with the best chance of success, but it will benefit the whole country by directing to each section the particular kind of labor which it most needs. There are some interesting facts in the general statistics of immigration which accompany the report. It appears that the whole number of aliens added to our population since the formation of the Government is about 7,800,000, and of these about 5,000,000 were living in the country on the first of last June. During the year ending December 31, 1870, the number of immigrants was 378,786, against 395,922 in 1869. The decrease is accounted for by the Franco-Prussian war, the immigration from Germany being diminished by that cause about 28,000. More than half the immigrants are British subjects, and about one-third are Germans. The influx from Germany has for some time exceeded that from Ireland. During the last ten years for instance, the annual immigration has been as follows: German, 83,000; Irish, 77,000; English, 21,000; British American, 16,000; Scandinavian, 13,000; Scotch, 3,700. How rapidly the German element is gaining upon the Irish is shown by the returns for the three years immediately preceding the war of 1870, during which the annual arrival of Germans averaged as high as 128,000, against 82,000 Irish. Even in 1870 we received 97,000 Germans, and only 75,000 Irish. Since 1820 the whole number of Irish immigrants has been 2,700,000, and of Germans 2,300,000.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage *7-30* Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than *8* per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the Northwest, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of U. S. Five-Twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30's.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange, free of express charges, at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., will be furnished on application to any agent for the Loan, or to JAY COOKE & Co., New York, Philadelphia, or Washington.